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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2603.

TEN THOUSAND MORE JAPS GO TO THE LIAOTONG BASE



THE RUSSIAN BALTIC FLEET.

According to recent advices Russia's second fleet was being got ready in the Baltic dockyards in anticipation of orders being received for service in the East. The most formidable part of the fleet is the quintet of 13,000 ton battleships, comprising the Borodino, Imperator Alexander III, Orel, Kniaz, Suvaroff and Slava. The description of one—the Borodino—will serve generally for all. She is 397 feet long overall, has a beam of 76 feet, and is protected by a 9-in. belt of Krupp steel which, however, tapers to 4-in. at bow and stern. Below this she is armored under water as a defense against torpedoes with 4-in. belt of Harvey nickel steel right down to her bilge-plates, and this is further supplemented by longitudinal bulkheads of 4-in. Krupp steel within board, the space between inner and outer armor being filled in with coal. There is not another ship afloat which is protected below water in a such ample manner, though whether it would effect its purpose or whether it would increase the effect of the explosion of a torpedo is a moot point. Above the water line belt only the turrets, masts and casemates are protected by armor, the two big turrets with 11-in. plating, the secondary turrets with 6-in. and the casemates for the 12-pr. guns with 2-in. steel. But the belt is reinforced with two protective decks, the upper one at the top of the belt being of 3-in. armor while the lower one is 1-in. thick on the flat, and 2-in. on the sloping sides. The armament carried is a formidable one. In her two principal turrets she mounts four 12-in. breech-loading guns, in her six secondary turrets are twelve 6-in. quick-firing guns, while in her casemates are twenty 12-pr. quick-firing weapons. In addition she is equipped with twenty 3-pr. and eight 1-pr. guns, besides six torpedo-tubes. She will carry enough coal to travel 8500 miles if she steams at the economical rate of ten knots an hour, and is manned by a crew of 740 officers and men. To the Borodino may be added the Oslabya and the two old and small battleships, Sissoi Veliky and Navarin.

Kuropatkin Will Retire Further North. A Japanese Column in His Rear. Siege of Port Arthur Progressing Slowly—Bandits Derail a Train.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CHEFOO, July 1.—The Japanese have landed another division of 10,000 men on the Elliot islands to assist the campaign against Port Arthur.

The Elliot group is an irregular chain of islands, fifteen miles in extent off the east coast of the Liaotung peninsula. It was seized by the Japanese at the beginning of the war and made a base of naval operations against Port Arthur.

SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—The siege of Port Arthur is proceeding slowly. The Japanese have not yet brought their heavy guns within range of the works.

BERLIN, July 1.—It is stated that Gen. Kuropatkin has decided to withdraw to Haicheng.

Haicheng is a walled city on the main line of the railroad, about thirty miles east of Newchwang. Liaoyang is the next important station to the north. Haicheng was captured by the Japanese in 1894, fortified and held for a year.

BANDITS DERAIL A TRAIN.

TIENTSIN, July 1.—Bandits derailed a train south of Harbin. Thirty-three passengers were killed and fifty-eight injured.

IN KUROPATKIN'S REAR.

LIAOYANG, July 1.—The Japanese column which forced Motien pass is advancing along the eastern road towards Liaoyang with the object of cutting Russian communications northward of this place while Kuropatkin is operating in the vicinity of Haicheng.

TOKIO, June 29.—After six hours' fighting a Russian force composed of five battalions supported by two regiments of cavalry and sixteen guns, was defeated. The Russians were driven from Fenshuiling in the direction of Siuyen. Japanese casualties were 190. Major Oba was killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—Kuropatkin is moving northward along the railway. When he reaches a favorable position it is believed a decisive battle will follow. Kuroki is advancing westward from Sinken and Oku is following at his heels.

HAICHENG, June 29.—An engagement is expected today near Siu-moucheng. The Japanese have passed Dalin-hill twenty miles south of the Russian position.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—Two Japanese spies arrested at Narva had maps of the Baltic coast.

SEQUEL, June 29.—It is rumored that the Vladivostok squadron is again at sea.

NEWCHWANG, June 29.—Brigands are again active.

LONDON, June 30.—It is reported that the Japanese have captured Kaichau after severe fighting. The Japanese second army has joined the first and the entire force is now fighting along a front of 120 miles.

Kaichau appears on some of the maps as Kaiping. The place is a District city near the Liaotung gulf, a short distance southeast of Newchwang. It is on the Manchurian railway and is near the sea. Tashichiao, where the Japanese lately won a signal victory, is north of it.

The Russian force which has held Kaichau has for some weeks been a thorn in the flank of the advance of General Oku's army northward to form a junction with Kuroki's army advancing to meet him from the Yalu. Kaichau is a small city between Pulan-tien and Ta-shi-kiao, on the Port Arthur railway. Recent reports stated that the place was held by a force of from ten to fifteen thousand Russians. On June 3rd a dispatch stated that 10,000 men had moved southward from Haicheng to Kaichau, via Ta-shi-kiao. A Newchwang telegram of June 1st stated that during the three previous days fifteen thousand Russians had been hurriedly moved into Kaichau from Newchwang. This force consisted of the First and Ninth Army Division of the Siberian sharpshooters and 3,000 Cossacks with 48 guns. The Cossacks have made numerous raids upon the Japanese of Oku's army, using Kaichau as a base. On one occasion the Russians left Kaichau for the southward in an effort to reach Port Arthur but were driven back by the Japanese. While they were absent from the town the Chinese looted their deserted barracks and the Chinese Governor called the people together and informed them that the victorious Japanese army would soon take possession of the place and relieve them of Russian oppression. When the Cossacks returned they learned of these doings and promptly plundered the town, looting the entire neighborhood and committing many outrages. The Russians had fortified the town and its capture is an important victory for the Japanese.

PARIS, June 30.—It is reported that Russia has appealed to France for permission to coal the Baltic fleet at French ports en route to the Far East.

NEGRO HARRIS GETS FATAL WOUND

A Shooting Affray In Pantheon Saloon.

Ulysses S. ("Useless") Harris, a negro who has been known about Honolulu for a couple of years as a prize-fighter, was shot and mortally wounded in a drunken brawl in the Pantheon Saloon, Hotel street, at about 9:20 o'clock last night. Harris was taken to the Queen's Hospital and the doctors were working at an early hour this morning in an effort to extract the bullet from his abdomen. E. Geneau, a bluejacket from the gunboat Wheeling, is locked up at the police station and is charged with the crime.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth gives the police version of the shooting and the events leading up to it, as follows:

"U. S. Harris has been known around town as a pugilist for a long time. He fought 'Sailor' Brown and others at the Orpheum, but lately we have refused to permit his name on boxing contest programs because of the fact that he has a weak heart. He was in the Royal Saloon yesterday between four and six o'clock with a sailor from the Wheeling, E. Geneau, and the pair had an argument concerning scientific boxing. Harris claimed that he could guard so that the sailor could not hit him and the sailor maintained that he could hit him. The sailor made several thrusts but did not succeed in getting through Harris' guard. What started in a good natured argument soon found both men in bad humor and J. S. Gillis, the bartender at the Royal, ordered the men to stop scuffling and to get out of the place. Harris left the saloon and met me in the street outside. He stopped me and said something about some curios that he intended to get from some man on the Wheeling. I noticed that he was slightly under the influence of liquor at that time.

"Then it seems that Harris and a colored sailor and Geneau met about seven o'clock at the corner of Hotel and Nuuanu streets, in front of the Hoffman Saloon and there the three had a scuffle. A policeman stopped the fight and has since reported to me that Harris went across the street laughing at the same time at Geneau. The sailor stood in front of the Hoffman and shouted to Harris: 'You wait, I'll fix you.'

"About nine o'clock Harris was with a party of sailors in the Pantheon Saloon. Harris was leaning against the maki end of the bar. Suddenly the swinging doors of the saloon opened and Geneau entered. He walked in and pointing a gun at Harris fired. The other sailors promptly jumped upon Geneau. They knocked him down and kicked him and pounded him in other ways. No one seemed to pay any attention to Harris. Fred Kiley interfered with the sailors and prevented further assaults on the then prostrate man. A bluejacket took the gun away from Geneau and left with it through the back door of the saloon. In the excitement of the moment no one seemed to notice the sailor who got the gun sufficiently to learn his identity. Harris stood at the bar holding his side.

"Captain Parker, who happened to be in Hotel street at the time, heard the shooting and entered the saloon, placing Geneau under arrest. The prisoner was at once taken to the police station. The patrol wagon took Harris to the hospital and the doctors are now endeavoring to abstract the bullet from his abdomen.

"I think that Harris has small chances of recovery. 'I had a talk with the man under arrest at the police station. He admits having the gun in his possession but states that he does not know how he secured it. He says that he had no intention of shooting Harris and that he had had no trouble with him during the day. Geneau is a middle-aged man. He says he has been in the navy about twelve years.

"F. J. Dillon and Charles Simpson both witnessed the shooting." At two o'clock this morning the doctors had finished their operation. Harris was then unconscious and it was impossible to say whether, or not, he would recover. The ball was not removed but the wound was sewn up. The outcome is regarded as very doubtful.

BLACKMAIL IS STRAUCH'S CRY

Delays Answering To Queries Of Advertiser.

The offices of the "Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society" were crowded yesterday with natives. Many of these were there to learn anything they could regarding the stability of the copartnership running the "Society" or of the "Equitable Underwriting & Trust Company, (Inc.)," which poses as guarantor of the contracts. There were also a number of "new members," people whom the numerous agents of the copartnership had sent to the offices to make out their contracts.

Mrs. Fanny Strauch told all of the members who made inquiries that what the newspapers said of the "Society" was "all hot air" and "blackmail."

An Advertiser reporter, visited the offices about five o'clock yesterday afternoon for the purpose of asking questions concerning the outfit. Manager Strauch and his wife, a clerk, and another person were in the main office. He told the reporter that they were too busy counting the day's receipts and looking over the records of the new business of the day to attend to him. The reporter had a list of questions which he thought would facilitate an interview. Strauch took these and said he would write out answers to them. Here are the questions:

How many subscribers have you here?

How much money have you collected? How much money have you loaned? Where do you keep the money you collect? In Honolulu or San Francisco?

In what bank is the money kept? Do you immediately loan the money collected, to subscribers or do you otherwise invest any part of it? What commission do you get? Do you get anything out of this other than your commission?

Has the Equitable Underwriting & Trust Co., any interest in your Society? Does it receive any part of the Commission which you retain?

Does it receive any payment other than the \$1 paid to it by the subscriber? Who are your partners here?

Have you bank references at San Francisco showing the financial standing of the Underwriting Co.?

When was the agreement made between your society and the Underwriting Co., regarding these contracts? Who acted for the copartnership in making this agreement?

Who is E. T. Rodgers? Who is C. H. Sedgwick?

In case any of the subscribers are dissatisfied with your agency can they appoint new agents?

When you make a loan do you demand security for the full amount? If the applicant cannot give security do you make the loan?

Who in Honolulu has authority to sign the guarantees of the Underwriting Co.?

Up to 2 a. m. the answers had not arrived.

THE CRY OF BLACKMAIL.

"What right has your newspaper to make inquiries regarding us, anyway?" demanded Mrs. Strauch. Without permitting the explanation that perhaps it was a newspaper's duty to look into new financial concerns, Mrs. Strauch denounced the reporter, the editor of the Advertiser, and the Advertiser itself as "blackmailers."

"I knew yesterday when you come in and ask about us that you did not want to become a member or build a house. I knew all you wanted was to blackmail us. You would not be fair anyway. You want us to give you some money to shut up," insisted Mrs. Strauch.

"The people all come here," she continued, "and ask us if what newspaper says is true. It all hot air. We tell them so and they ask to see the cash. We take cash out of safe and count it for them. They know then it's all right. The newspaper tells all hot air. They try to blackmail us. What right have you to talk about us anyway?"

The reporter wished to know who (Continued on page 5.)

LAWYERS NAG-NAG

Sharp Retorts In The Halls of Justice.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Should Dr. Carter of Makao be in sufficiently good health to testify he may be able to clear up some tangled ends in the case of Henriques vs. Jessie Kaai which is now being heard in Judge Robinson's court. On the witness stand yesterday Mr. Henriques stated that Dr. Carter was residing at his home in Nuuanu Valley, and that he had become quite strong physically and mentally, and he believed he would be able to testify concerning the household goods of the Carter homestead upon which the present proceedings are based.

The case was brought by Mr. Henriques in the interest of the Carter minors, alleging that the administratrix, Jessie Kaai, had misused the property, broken the dishes, allowed the fences to become broken down, permitting cattle to trespass, and in toto to neglect her duties as administratrix of the estate of the late Mrs. Carter.

Mr. Ashford appeared for Mrs. Kaai, and Mr. Milverton for Mr. Henriques. There were some sharp retorts during the examination of witnesses, Mr. Ashford making objections by the cartload. At one time Milverton said to Ashford:

"Where are those things now, Mr. Ashford?"

Mr. Milverton was quite astonished when he got this sharp reply.

"That's none of your business!"

During an argument on objection being made by Ashford to the judge, Attorney Milverton stepped up to Mr. Henriques who was occupying the witness chair, the witness whispering something to his attorney. Ashford straightened up at once and said sarcastically:

"This is something new in the practice, since Mr. Milverton returned from his world tour."

The judge thought Mr. Ashford was splitting hairs, and too many of them.

Upon Mr. Ashford's suggesting that if Dr. Carter was in good health he might testify and clear up many tangled points, Judge Robinson said he favored the idea also.

PARKER RANCH MIX-UP.

During the trial of the Parker Ranch matter yesterday morning the retort scudulous passed between attorneys Magoon and Kinney. Kinney represents the Carter interests with several other attorneys, Magoon appearing as counsel for J. S. Low, "next best friend of Annie T. K. Parker," and is also representing Samuel Parker.

"I'd like to know whom Mr. Magoon represents," said Mr. Kinney sharply.

"It's nobody's business whom I represent," returned Mr. Magoon with equal promptness.

"That's just it," said Kinney. "But I presume the Supreme Court might have something to say if you represent both sides of the case."

Judge Gear rendered a decision in re

A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds:

"For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness."

This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry, creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Depression and Scrofulous Affections, it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says:

"I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil, none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint you. At all chemists.

the motion on the motion to remove the suit in the matter of the removal of the guardian of Annie T. K. Parker, minor. This was a motion of A. W. Carter, the guardian, to transfer the case to Judge De Bolt on the ground that he is properly the judge to hear the case. The decision referred to the rules of the court at some length. The Judge denied the motion on the ground that had the suit gone before any other judge by the Second Judge it would have been an error. It was not a matter of "inheritance" that it should go to Judge De Bolt, the First Judge, as the order appointing Mr. Carter as guardian was made by Judge Stanley, Second Judge.

A new phase of the matter will come up on the motion of J. S. Low, next friend of Annie T. K. Parker, to remove A. W. Carter as guardian. A demurrer was filed by A. W. Carter, and Elizabeth Jane Knight, mother of the minor, has also filed a demurrer through her attorney, J. J. Dunne, and argument on the same was set for Thursday at 10 a. m.

ALLEN ESTATE REPORT.

Petition in the estate of the late Samuel Allen for allowance of final accounts of the executrix, and hearing on the master's report, came before Judge Gear yesterday morning. The court ordered the executrix and executors to amend their accounts according to recommendations made by the Master, following which the distribution of the Estate can be made. The report covers a period from May 13, 1903, to and including March 31, 1904. The executrix and executors charge themselves with \$436,789.25. The Master says in part:

Bills receivable, \$218,004.99. Included herein are 11 promissory notes of H. A. Jaeger in the sum of \$106,917.70. These notes were payable on demand, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, for which there was hypothecated collateral security as follows: McBryde Plantation Co. bonds par value, \$127,000; Territory Stables Co., Ltd., capital stock par value, \$19,700; bill of sale 120 mules. This account shows these notes to have been paid in full and the receipt of actual cash therefor.

Upon investigation, I find that the transaction was effected, through mutual arrangement of the parties, by the executrix and executors taking over a portion of the collateral hypothecated by Mr. Jaeger, viz: 113 \$1,000 McBryde bonds and accrued interest, at par, amounting to \$115,782.50, and in consideration thereof Mr. Jaeger's notes in the sum of \$106,917.70 and accrued interest, \$8,864.80; total, \$115,782.50, were cancelled and liquidated, the remainder of the securities being released to Mr. Jaeger. I find also included under this head, partial payment of \$300 January 29th, 1904, on account of H. M. Dow note. This loan was negotiated out of funds which had already been distributed to the trustees by the executrix and executors and should therefore be eliminated.

Substitution of securities, in my opinion, should properly be shown in inventory of the estate.

However, the nature of the Jaeger transaction was such that it involved elements which entitle the executrix and executors to remuneration. It being the mere letter of the commission provision which causes the master to question the charge, which might be allowed, if the Court can construe the taking of bonds as the same as receipt of moneys.

According to the master, nearly \$3,000 is overcharged for commissions, unless the Court decides that the bonds transaction was a cash proposition.

THE REID ESTATE.

Mrs. Grace Lucy Reid, widow of the late Hugh C. Reid, yesterday filed a petition in the Circuit Court for letters of administration on the estate to issue to David Dayton. An inventory of the estate shows that it is valued at about \$1600, consisting of a lease from the Kapolani estate, household goods, chest of pattern-makers' tools and cash in the Bank of Hawaii and in Bishop & Company's Savings Bank. Besides the widow there are four children as heirs.

COURT NOTES.

Remittitur in the case of Daniel G. Allen vs. Geo. W. Lucas and Albert H. Lucas, Thomas R. Lucas, the younger, Lydia C. Lucas, the younger, and Norman M. Lucas, minors, has been filed by Henry Smith, clerk of the Supreme Court, remanding the case to the Circuit Court for further proceedings consistent with the said decision.

The case of H. E. Cooper vs. the Island Realty Company has been set for hearing in Judge Gear's Court for Friday at 10 30 a. m.

A decision was rendered yesterday morning by Judge Dole on respondent's motion for costs, expenses and damages in Hoffschlager Company, Ltd., vs. Young Nap, awarding an attorney's fee of \$50 and other costs, the whole aggregating \$100.

In the matter of the petition of Kulu for letters of administration in the estate of Ewaliko Hulu, the court granted the petition and appointed Hulu administrator upon filing an approved bond in the sum of \$200.

COUNTY ACT MEMBERS FAILED TO APPEAR

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The County Act Commission failed to hold a meeting last night owing to the absence of all the members save the secretary. Chairman Henry E. Cooper was unavoidably absent on Hawaii but no reason was given for the absence of Messrs. Crabbe, Watson and Peckley.

J. D. Avery appeared as clerk for the Commission for the first time. He had prepared certain statistics called for at previous meetings. Considerable data had been obtained from Chief Justice Frear concerning the last County Act which failed of a text in the Supreme Court.

A meeting will be held next Tuesday evening at 7 30 o'clock.

HOME BUILDING SCHEME TO BE LOOKED INTO SOON

Unknown Backers of a Local Enterprise— Portuguese and Natives Investing in a Concern of Doubtful Standing.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

By the next mail to San Francisco enquiries will go forward from several banks and business concerns regarding the Equitable Underwriting and Trust Company, (Inc.) which a new local company advertises as guarantor of its business. The local company, "The Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society," P. E. R. Strauch, Manager, has been doing an extensive trade with Portuguese and natives during the past couple of months. These people have paid into it a considerable amount of money for the purpose of ultimately securing loans with which to build homes. As some of these natives, under the plan of the society, may not secure the loans promised them for several years and some considerable amounts of their money will be in the custody of the "Society" during the intervening time they have naturally looked for the guarantor that their money will be safe in such hands. The "Society" turns out to be a co-partnership consisting of but three partners. The trust company, which is backing the Strauch company, is either not very well known, a new corporation, or a corporation which is hiding its light under a basket. No local bank or commercial house among a number seen yesterday could give the Advertiser any information concerning it and, although the concern advertises as "The Equitable Underwriting and Trust Company of San Francisco, Cal., Incorporated," no such name as that appears in the 1903 San Francisco directory. The corporation however may have been organized since the 1903 directory was prepared.

The "Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, a co-partnership, of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii," has offices at 74 South King street. In its pamphlet it states: "This Society has been organized in Honolulu, T. H., for the purpose of securing a Home for every family in the Territory of Hawaii, and it is to be known as the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society."

In the opening part of its pamphlet the concern states:

"OUR CO-OPERATIVE PLAN.

"The contract of the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society of Honolulu, T. H., presents an ideal plan to people interested in securing homes and paying off mortgages, whereby everybody interested can secure an unencumbered home in a short period of time. Practical Co-operation has been the means by which thousands of families of the United States have become the owners of their homes. The plan is comparatively new in this country, but has come to stay, and will bring the same blessings to the working classes on the Islands that it has brought in the United States to home-seekers. It is fair and just to all.

"Contracts are written for \$500.00 each and a person can take from one to one hundred of them. The money paid on each contract, before the loan is made, is credited to the contract holder, making the amount to be paid back to the Society, after the loan is made, that much less. When the contract holder secures his loan, he of course gets possession of any house, lot or farm he chooses to buy and for which the Society will pay spot cash.

"When a party applies for a loan, he pays the membership fee of \$4.00 for each \$500.00 he applies for, which is credited to the Expense Fund; his contracts are then put on record in the regular order and then the contract holder pays \$4.40 per month on each \$500 contract until he gets his loan. After he gets his loan he pays the society \$4.40 per month on each \$500 the society has loaned until he has returned to the Society the full amount they have advanced for him. He may pay as much more than \$4.40 a month as he chooses, thus paying off his loan in a much shorter time.

"When a contract holder is entitled to a loan we pay spot cash, thus enabling the members to secure a bargain and incurring no liabilities which unforeseen contingencies might make it impossible to meet on the installment plan. Not a dollar is ever paid out of the Home Fund except on approved real estate security.

"CO-OPERATION ILLUSTRATED.

"By co-operation time for securing a home is shortened a great deal, as the following illustration plainly shows: Five laborers are enabled to save \$4.00 a month each, after paying the family expenses including \$16.00 house rent in each case. In talking over the plans, they find that each is striving to get a \$1,000.00 home, and that each has saved up \$200.00 to that end. One of them suggests that they put their money together and co-operate to the end that each gets a home. They know that by working alone it will be 128 months before anyone can accomplish his purpose, including interest on his money, so they put their money together, and buy a home for No. 1, who then puts into the common fund the \$160.00 a month he has been paying as rent in addition to his savings. Then their combined savings is \$36.00 a month, and in 27 1/2 months they have enough to buy a home for No. 2, then their combined savings are \$52.00 a month, so in 19 1/2 months they buy a home for No. 2, then their combined savings are \$68.00 a month, so in 14 1/2 months they buy a home for No. 3, then their combined savings are \$84.00 a month, and in 11 1/2 months they buy a home

for No. 5. No. 5 by this co-operation would get his home in 75 months and have it all paid for in 100 months, making a net saving to the last man of 38 months over what would have been possible without co-operation.

"When 128 months have expired that it would have taken them to secure a home without co-operation, they find that by this co-operation they have paid for their homes and have combined savings to the amount of \$3,300.00 in addition thereto. After paying 50 cents a month for expenses, it leaves a net saving of \$5,955.00 besides their homes.

"If five laborers can shorten the time 38 months by co-operation how much greater saving of time will result if there are 1,000 persons co-operating on this plan for the same purpose?"

On June 27th papers were filed in the Treasurer's office showing that on March 25th a co-partnership, known as the "Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society," was entered into by E. T. Rodgers, C. H. Sedgebeer, and Fanny Strauch. No one was seen yesterday by an Advertiser reporter who could say who E. T. Rodgers was. There is a Charles H. Sedgebeer who is in the Fire Department. Fanny Strauch is the wife of P. E. R. Strauch, who is manager of the concern.

In a portion of the Society's booklet it states:

"PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE.

"The Equitable Underwriting and Trust Co., (Inc.) capital \$500,000.00 fully paid, Guarantees the payment of our contracts. This affords absolute security to the contract holder. The fee is \$1.00 for each contract.

"The above Trust Company is one of the strongest corporations in existence. When they guarantee our contracts, we must have an investment contract as near perfect as possible, and we have made every provision for safety and stability. Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society. Per P. E. R. Strauch, Manager.

"The Equitable Underwriting and Trust Company of San Francisco, California, (Incorporated): Thos. T. Lyon, Manager American Chemical Co., President; Robert B. Smith, Ex-Governor of Montana, 1st Vice President; Geo. F. Halla, Bellingham Bay Lumber Co., 2nd Vice President; F. G. Kaufman, Secretary; Depository, Western National Bank; Capital (fully paid), \$500,000.00."

On September 16, 1903, P. E. Burnette secured a judgment against P. E. R. Strauch for \$244.50. This judgment has not been satisfied and on Thursday Strauch is to be examined in Judge Robinson's court as a judgment debtor. The court, in its examination, may learn considerable of the affairs of the Society.

One of the leaflets issued by Strauch says:

"Honolulu, May 13, 1904.

"Mr P. E. R. Strauch, Manager Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, 925 Fort St., Honolulu.

"Dear sir: I wish to thank you for all the money your Society gave me to pay off my mortgage and enough to repair my house. I now can save the 12 per cent interest I had to pay on my mortgage. I feel very glad that your society has helped me so promptly, as I had paid into the society only \$12.80 and I received \$400.00 from your society. In a short time I will have paid my debt, and owe nobody one cent.

"Your society of which I am a proud member, has saved my house and home and I shall always thank you for helping me and my family.

"As your highest aim is to help each member of your society out of trouble, I know that thousands of families in the Hawaiian Islands will join our society, co-operate with us, and be blessed by it.

"I shall tell all my friends about your work.

"Expecting to see the number of our society reach into the thousands soon.

"I remain,

"Yours with aloha,

"ROBERT CLARK,

"City Repair Shop, 1043 Bethel Street, Honolulu."

"CRIMP" MCCARTHY PLEADS IGNORANCE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

"Crimp" McCarthy, through his attorney, yesterday morning pleaded guilty in Judge Dole's court, to the charge of having boarded vessels and solicited sailors for certain boarding houses. His attorney said that McCarthy had unwittingly violated the law, knowing nothing of a recent amendment. Assistant District Attorney Dunne thought a small fine would be sufficient. Sentence was reserved until Friday.

B. S. Edwards, a boarding house runner, pleaded not guilty, through his attorney, Mr. Hogan. The latter contended the occupants of the room with a forensic effort, which was mainly an incoherent and sizzling mass of words. Hogan doubted the constitutionality of the order of the Federal Government prohibiting shipmasters from boarding vessels to solicit trade. Edwards' case will come up for trial on Friday.

As to whether or not McCarthy knew of the amendment, the same was pub-

lished in the Advertiser some months ago, a copy having been obtained from U. S. Shipping Commissioner Holt, who posted the order and had the information otherwise distributed. Many copies have recently been mailed here, and one received by a foreign consul the other day, reads as follows:

SOLICITING SEAMEN AS LODGERS.

Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, April 18, 1904.

To the Collectors of Customs, U. S. Shipping Commissioners and others: Your attention is invited to the act approved April 13, 1904, entitled: "An act to amend section forty-six hundred and seven of the Revised Statutes, relating to soliciting seamen as lodgers," which reads:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-six hundred and seven is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: "This section shall apply to vessels of the United States engaged in the foreign trade and to foreign vessels."

Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect one month after its passage.

On and after May 13, 1904, section 4607 of the Revised Statutes will read as follows:

If, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any vessel at any port in the United States, any person, then being on board such vessel, solicits any seaman to become a lodger at the house of any person letting lodgings for hire, or takes out of such vessel any effects of any seaman, except under his personal direction, and with the permission of the master, he shall, for every such offense, be punishable by fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than three months. This section shall apply to vessels of the United States engaged in the foreign trade and to foreign vessels.

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, Secretary.

EDITS PAPER NEAR RUINS OF LUCKNOW

Benjamin Aitken, late editor of the Indian Daily Telegraph at Lucknow, India, was a through passenger yesterday on the Aorangi, en route to England. Mr. Aitken has been a resident of India for the past twenty years, and editor of the Telegraph for three years.

The city of Lucknow is famous as having been the scene of the most memorable British defense during the Sepoy uprising. Mr. Aitken states that the ruins of the various compounds and places used by the beleaguered garrison, are most carefully preserved by the government in memory of the brilliant heroism of the men and women who successfully held the place. It is an object lesson in heroism to the British nation which causes the government to preserve the ruins to posterity.

The editor states also that at Lucknow are buildings which existed under the Mahometan Empire, and still have a magnificent appearance.

BISHOP & CO. ARE AGENTS FOR OLAA

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The agency of Olaa plantation has been transferred from the B. F. Dillingham Company to Bishop & Co., and at the same time John Watt succeeds F. B. McStocker as manager of the plantation. Mr. Watt left on the steamer Kinau yesterday to assume his new duties. Mr. McStocker has been manager of the plantation since work was begun on it in 1899.

The new board is composed of the following: Alexander Garvie, E. A. Mott-Smith, Walter F. Dillingham, G. W. Ewart, A. W. Van Valkenburg and D. W. Anderson. C. H. Atherton retires from the board. Alexander Garvie succeeds Elmer E. Paxton as treasurer of the plantation and A. W. Van Valkenburg retains his old position as secretary.

S. M. Damon, of Bishop & Company, says that the contracts signed will be held in escrow, pending the completion of certain financial arrangements now being made on the Coast.

John Watt, the new manager, is well known to the sugar men of the Islands and has had an extensive experience as a plantation manager.

Road Board Matters.

Among the changes in road boards is that of Sheriff Baldwin, who has resigned as a member of the Waialua Road Board. C. D. Lufkin, of the bank at Waialua, may be his successor. Supt. of Public Works Holloway has also appointed C. E. Wright to the South Hilo Road Board in succession to Sheriff L. A. Andrews. J. A. Scott and Henry Deacon have resigned from the same board and have been succeeded by John T. Mole and George Ross, Mole being the chairman. E. D. Jenkins has been succeeded by Martin Porter at Waianae, Oahu, and Judge Hookano succeeds R. Fern.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints. It always cures and cures quickly. It can be depended upon even in the most severe and dangerous cases of cholera, morbus dysentery and diarrhoea. It should be taken at the first unusual looseness of the bowels. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Berson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

COMMISSIONS OF JUSTICES

Good Till Senate Has Acted On Them.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The commissions of Chief Justice W. F. Frear, Alfred S. Hartwell and F. M. Hatch, constituting the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, were received from Washington in the Coptic's mail. They are "recess commissions" extending only to the end of next session of Congress. The appointments will be submitted to the United States Senate at next session for confirmation and when confirmed new commissions will be issued extending to the end of the four-year term. This is the Federal practice regarding appointments the Constitution requires the President to make with the advice and consent of the Senate. Under the Republic of Hawaii, having a similar provision as to recess appointments being until the end of next session of the Senate, commissions in recess were issued for the full terms of the offices and remained in force when the appointments were confirmed. New commissions were only required when the Senate failed to confirm appointments.

The Supreme Court adjourned at noon yesterday until July 11.

W. R. Castle vs. Kapolani Estate, Ltd., writ of error, had previously been argued and submitted. D. L. Withington appeared for plaintiff in error, and S. H. Derby for defendant in error.

LOOKS LIKE VINDICATION.

Mrs. Jessie K. Kaa was appointed by Judge Robinson as administratrix pendente lite of the estate of Margaret V. Carter, deceased, under \$3500 bond to be filed by Tuesday next. She is also, within ten days, to file her accounts as executrix from the time of her appointment until that of her removal. A supplementary inventory will, moreover, be furnished by Mrs. Kaa.

Edgar Henriques, guardian of the minors, failed to make good his accusations against Mrs. Kaa's management of the property. When he had stated that the children desired to go to the homestead at Makao for the holidays, the will of their mother having stipulated that the place was to be reserved as a home for them and her husband, Dr. Carter, he was asked if he had made request of Mrs. Kaa in that regard.

"No," he answered, "because we do not speak."

It further came out in evidence that the premises, instead of having deteriorated under Mrs. Kaa's control, were in better condition than ever. Broken down fences complained of were not worse than could be repaired with a hammer and nails in a few minutes.

As to the occupancy of the premises by relatives, it came out that Richard Lane, brother of the executrix and her late sister, occupied a small portion and paid rent in excess of what it was worth. Again, with regard to the furniture, there was evidence that it had been mostly bought by Dr. Carter himself.

The petition of Henriques for the appointment of H. W. Kinney as administrator pendente lite was practically abandoned at the hearing. The pending litigation is Mrs. Kaa's appeal to the Supreme Court from the order of her removal.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Charles Phillips, administrator of the estate of Henry Congdon, deceased, has filed his final account with a petition for leave to sell real estate to pay claims. His receipts are \$501.89 and payments \$496.84, leaving a balance of \$5.05. Against this balance, with no other personal property remaining, there is one claim of \$270 besides attorney's fee and costs of court. The real estate consists of a piece of land on the south slope of Punchbowl Hill containing an area of 12.150 square feet and lots 1, 2 and 3 in Kapolani Park Addition.

Henry Holmes was appointed by Judge Gear yesterday as ancillary administrator with the will annexed of the estate in this Territory of the late Elizabeth Wright, who died at Newcastle-on-Tyne in May, 1903. Deceased was the wife of Thomas Wright, formerly of Honolulu.

Judge Gear appointed Hulu as administrator of the estate of Ewaliko Hulu under \$200 bond.

DIVORCE.

Judge De Bolt will this morning hear the divorce case of Caroline Colton vs. Edward Colton. The grounds alleged against the husband are habitual intemperance, cruelty and desertion. As the libel stated he lived at Sanualito, Cal., the case waited since October last for publication of summons.

WIRELESS WINS POINT.

Demurrers of both defendants were overruled yesterday by Judge De Bolt in the injunction suit of Inter-Island Telegraph Co. vs. Lihoukalani and A. M. Brown. High Sheriff, and they were given ten days in which to answer the complaint.

TREASURY DECISIONS

Appeals of Hawaiian Concern Passed Upon.

Following are two recent decisions issued by the Treasury Department of local interest one having to do with Cerabac paint and the other with sake:

Arabic Cooling Compound.

Paint—Pigment—Unenumerated Article.

So-called "Arabic cooling compound," composed chiefly of carbonate of lime and some with a substantial admixture (20 per cent.) of red oxide of iron, not possessing the necessary characteristics of paint or pigment, is not dutiable at 30 per cent. under paragraph 58, tariff act of 1897, but is dutiable at 20 per cent. under section 6 of said act, as an unenumerated manufactured article.

United States General Appraisers, New York, June 13, 1904.

In the matter of protest 57608b of California Feed Company (Limited), against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of Honolulu.

Before Board 1 (Lunt, Sharrett, and McClelland, General Appraisers). McClelland, General Appraiser: The merchandise covered by this protest is invoiced as "Arabic cooling compound." It was returned by the appraiser as "paints" and duty was assessed thereon at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 58 of the tariff act of 1897. Protestants claim it to be a non-enumerated manufactured article and subject to duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of section 6 of said act.

A somewhat similar article, imported by the same protestants and similarly assessed for duty, was held by the Board in an unpublished decision dated August 3, 1901 (48303b), to be a non-enumerated manufactured article dutiable at 20 per cent. under section 6. In that case a sample of the merchandise was submitted to the Government chemist in the office of the appraiser at the port of New York, who reported it to be "impure calcium carbonate," while two samples of the merchandise here under consideration, submitted to the same officer, are reported to be composed of materials as follows:

Sample "R."	Per cent.
Calcium carbonate (carbonate of lime).....	48.12
Calcium sulphate (dry).....	16.66
Ferric oxide (red oxide of iron).....	19.95
Alumina (oxide of aluminum).....	2.75
Sodium chloride (common salt).....	2.49
Moisture (water).....	1.85
Insoluble rocky residue, sand clay, etc.....	8.18
100.00	
Sample "W."	Per cent.
Calcium carbonate (carbonate of lime).....	68.74
Calcium sulphate (dry).....	20.13
Alumina (oxide of alumina).....	1.48
Moisture (water).....	1.05
Ferric oxide.....	0.32
Sodium chloride (common salt).....	1.58
Insoluble rocky residue.....	6.10
100.00	

We are at a loss to appreciate why the merchandise should have been returned as "paints," for both samples before us are in the form of dry powder. The question for consideration, as it seems to us, is whether the merchandise is pigment. An examination of the analyses satisfies us that neither of the samples exhibits the requisite essentials which pigments must possess to fit them for use in the manufacture of paints, and that, if they could be used at all for this purpose, it could be only after changes in condition resulting from the admixture of other substances involving labor and expense, which would make such use altogether improbable.

We, therefore, find that the merchandise is not paints, and, as there seems to be no other provision of the tariff in which it is provided for, we believe the claim of the protestants to be well founded and therefore sustain the protest, reversing the decision of the collector. Reliquidation will follow.

Sake.

Nishimiya v. United States. U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of New York. May 25, 1904. Suit 3451.

Sake—Similitude—Wine—Beer—Ale—Unenumerated Article.

Section 7, tariff act of July 24, 1897, provides that any unenumerated article which is similar either in material, quality, texture or the use to which it may be applied to any article enumerated * * * as chargeable with duty, shall pay the same rate of duty which is levied on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned. In regard to sake, a Japanese alcoholic beverage made from rice by processes similar to those employed in making beer, which resembles still wine in its percentage of alcohol, which in quality is only remotely similar to wine or beer, though in some respects like either in point of use, held that the article is not sufficiently similar to wine to warrant its classification as such under paragraph 206 of said act, nor to beer or ale to permit its assessment as either under paragraph 207 of said act, but that its proper classification is as an unenumerated manufactured article under section 6 of said act.

Application to review a decision of the Board of General Appraisers. The decision in question was an unpublished one of November 14, 1903, which related to an importation by W. Nishimiya at the port of New York. The Board of General Appraisers affirmed the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at that port, on the

authority of In re Hackfeld, G. A. 5334 (T. D. 24410). Note In re Wozzeno, G. A. 2786 (T. D. 15302). Compare Murphy v. Arnsen (90 U. S. 131). Townsend, Circuit Judge: The merchandise in question is sake, imported from Japan. The Board of Appraisers finds that it is a beverage made from rice by processes similar to those employed in making beer, but which, in alcoholic strength, quality, general appearance, and otherwise resembles still wine, and therefore held it to be dutiable at 50 cents per gallon, by similitude to still wines, containing more than 14 per cent. of absolute alcohol, under the provisions of paragraph 206 of the tariff act of 1897.

The importer protests on the ground that the beverage is dutiable either as ale or beer, under the provision of paragraph 207 of said act, either directly or by similitude, or as a non-enumerated manufactured article under section 6 of said act.

This beverage is neither ale, beer, nor still wine. It is similar to ale or beer in that the material from which it is made is rice, and in the fact that it is, like beer or ale, fermented with yeast. It is more like wine than beer in its quality, as the percentage of alcohol contained in it is about 17 per cent., while the percentage of alcohol in beer ranges between 3 1-2 and 9 per cent., and in wine between 7 1-2 and 16 per cent. A test of the sample by taste and smell and examination indicates that it is only remotely similar in quality to either wine or beer. In use it is like either liquid, being drunk for flavor and exhilaration; it is unlike them in that it is ordinarily drunk hot. In quality it is more like wine in the sense that it is as distinguished from the ordinary effervescent ale or beer.

In these circumstances, sake is not sufficiently similar to still wine to warrant its assessment for duty under paragraph 206 of the act; and because of the high percentage of alcohol therein, the absence of effervescence, and its quality, taste, and use, as aforesaid, it does not seem to be sufficiently like beer or ale to permit of its inclusion under paragraph 207. The conclusion reached is that it is so radically different from the articles covered by both of said paragraphs that it should have been classified for duty as a non-enumerated manufactured article under section 6 of said act.

The decision of the Board of Appraisers is reversed.

WEATHER BUREAU

Funds for the maintenance of the Weather Bureau run out at the end of the present month and unless money from some other source than the Government is obtained the compiling of weather statistics will have to be discontinued for a few weeks.

Mr. Ashley, the United States Weather Bureau man, is not quite ready to begin the new service, not yet having been given authority to establish his headquarters, and not having his instruments at hand.

Acting Governor Atkinson hopes that the matter can be arranged that Mr. Lydecker can be continued in his position for a few months longer. The gap left from the discontinuance of the Territorial bureau and the commencement of the Federal, would cause a loss of valuable statistics.

MORE ROOM FOR EXPERIMENT STATION

The Hawaiian Planters' Association have added to their land-holdings at the Experiment Station bordering on Wilder Avenue, Makiki and Keeaumoku streets by the recent purchase of a portion of the Lishman homestead premises, the price paid being \$11,610. The property acquired was sold on June 24, 1904, by Mrs. Margaret Lishman and William Lishman, trustee, to the Hawaiian Trust Company, Limited, as trustee for the Hawaiian Planters' Association. The property fronts 150 feet on Makiki street, the same on Keeaumoku street and has a depth of 500 feet.

Plans are now in preparation for additional buildings for the Experiment Station for use in insectary work, etc.

May Get Stuff In Free.

According to new investigations into the Treasury decisions governing material recovered from wrecks of foreign vessels there is a likelihood that Captain Welsbarth may be able to enter his booty from the wrecked French bark Connetable de Richmond without having to pay duty.

GRANDFATHER'S GOOD SERVICE.

"Yes," said the indolent youth, "we have decided that grandfather is entitled to some consideration."

"Really?"

"Oh, yes. Of course we can't afford to say much about him because he was in trade, but we have given a lot of thought to the matter, and we can see extenuating circumstances."

"Perhaps he couldn't help it."

"We consider that, but it's not the main thing."

"He left you a big fortune?"

"Oh, yes; but that is of trifling importance, except as it is associated with the one really great boon."

"Which is?"

"Why, if he hadn't been in trade, we would be, don't you know. He saved us that humiliation."—Chicago Post.

Ex-Judge W. S. Edging, of Kailua, is at the Young Hotel.

GAVE TWO ORDERS ON PAY AND THEN DISAPPEARED

James Kekuka, a Copyist in the Bureau of Conveyances Turns Up Missing—Frequent Device to Stand Off Creditors.

James Kekuka, copyist in the Bureau of Conveyances, left that office on Friday afternoon at the close of business, and has not been seen since. It is significant that shortly after the occasion of his disappearance, two endorsed receipts for his June salary warrant had turned up in the office of Auditor Fisher. The duplication became apparent as soon as the clerical force went over the list of employees of the Conveyancer's bureau, which was about June 25.

The disappearance of Kekuka brought the duplication of assignments of his warrant out more clearly than it would have under ordinary circumstances. There is just the semblance of a "scandal" in the matter, for Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday addressed notes to various heads of departments calling their attention to the practice and advising them to inform certain employees to refrain from continuing it in the future.

Not only has the Auditor's office found that Kekuka duplicated his order, but an employee of the Board of Health had triplicated his order. As all claimants are alike and equal in the eyes of the auditor, the "first come, first served" rule is not followed. The Auditor simply holds up the warrant until the claimants "fight it out amongst themselves" or the employee adjusts the matter.

The procedure in assigning warrants is about as follows: An employee obtains several blank receipt or assignment checks. He fills out one stating that "John Doe," employee of the department of _____, whose salary is \$50 assigns his warrant for the month of June to "Richard Roe." On the back is the indorsement space. The assignee's name is written on the back together with the signature of the assignor. If any of those orders are duplicated by the assignor, the orig-

inal, as well as the duplicate, comes to the Auditor's office during the month, generally presented by the assignee. About the 25th of the month the auditor's force begins making out the warrants. Assignments are checked, and the warrant is made out to the assignee, as per the account of the assignor. When more than one assignment appears then there is trouble.

In the case of Kekuka, his disappearance came on Friday, June 24, or the day before the Auditor is generally supposed to make out the warrants. From this it would appear that Kekuka understood he might be questioned and rather than do this, left his position. Registrar Merriam stated yesterday afternoon that he could not understand why Kekuka left his position. He was one of the most rapid copyists in the office where he had been employed since 1901. There was absolutely no opportunity for him to meddle with the funds of the Bureau. He had been discharged since his disappearance, the discharge dating from June 25. It is said that Kekuka's father lives at Wai-ana and that he has possibly gone to visit with him.

A prominent government official, in commenting on the case said:

"This comes of men in government employ borrowing money from money-sharks down town who charge ten per cent interest per month. It's usury and nothing short of robbery. I hope to see a law passed by the next Legislature directed against Shylocks of this kind. The government employees are making these money sharks rich, and are keeping themselves poor. Once in it it is hard for them to ever get out. I know of one man receiving \$175 per month who pays these sharks ten per cent interest every month, or \$17. That means \$204 interest per annum on \$2040 salary."

TEST NATURALIZATION CASE AFFECTING DR. KATSUNUMA

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—Gov. Carter left here in haste last Tuesday to attend the sessions of the National Republican Committee at Chicago. When in the Windy City on his way East, the officials of the committee were much concerned about Hawaii's Committee being present to help decide the Wisconsin contest. In the time between his visit in Chicago and his stay here Gov. Carter received Col. Sam Parker's proxy by cable and then the committee wanted him to get back to Chicago as rapidly as possible. The Governor accordingly closed out his business here quickly. He was a guest for a part of his visit at the residence of Mr. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the Forestry bureau.

On Tuesday, the day he left here, the Governor had a final conference with the Solicitor General of the Department of Justice, Mr. Hoyt, about the appointment of judges for Hawaii. They agreed upon the names already cabled to the Advertiser. Up to date these appointments have not been announced by the President, but it is expected daily that they will be as Gov. Carter was acting under President Roosevelt's instructions.

The Interior Department has sent to the acting Governor of Hawaii and also to Gov. Carter a copy of comments by the State Department on the granting of a passport to Tamazo Katsunuma. The history of the case is probably known in Honolulu. Gov. Carter granted a passport, on presentation of a certificate of naturalization. The record of the passport was forwarded to the Interior Department and then to the State Department, through the usual official channels, but it was held up by the State Department on the ground that it was apparently irregular. The law specifically provides that no Mongolian shall become a naturalized citizen of the United States. In a letter, which has all the effect of a decision, the State Department holds that as a rule a court's certificate of naturalization should be sufficient warrant for granting a passport, but when on its face the certificate was improperly granted, or granted by fraud or in other than the regular manner provided by law, it is the duty of the official who has authority to issue passports for the government to withhold the same.

All the interest in Washington as to things in Hawaii, except for the Judgeships, is deflected to Chicago, whether the hosts are already going to attend next week's convention. Gov. Carter expected to meet the Delegate there to talk over some matters which were not fully decided when he left here. During his stay in Washington he received many cablegrams from the islands, especially with regard to judgeships.

The result of the Chicago convention will be known in Honolulu before this letter leaves the mainland. The only interest in the choice of a candidate for vice President. But of late the prospects for President Roosevelt have immensely improved. Even if the Democrats make an excellent nomination at St. Louis early in July—and there is every indication that their convention will be a conservative one—it seems next to impossible for them to

win. Things have been improving immensely in Illinois and in Chicago in recent weeks. Illinois is about the only Western state where the Democrats have any hopes, even remote, of winning electoral votes and they must carry some states west of the Appalachian mountains to have a majority of the electoral college, even if they carry New York and New Jersey.

As soon as the National conventions are over there will probably be a lull in politics for several weeks. The State campaigns will, as a rule, not begin earlier than the middle of September. The chairmen of the two National committees will begin work considerably earlier but it will be well along towards the end of September before the National campaign begins to pick up.

To Be Depended On Because It Is the Experience of a Honolulu Citizen and Can Readily be Investigated.

A stranger lost in a large city would place far more dependence on the directions given him by a local resident than the guidance of another stranger like himself. This is a natural consequence of experience; it's like a ship in a strange port—a trusty pilot familiar with the harbor is always called upon to bring her safely to her moorings. So it is with endorsement; we doubt the sayings of people living at a distant point because we can't investigate, but public expression of local citizens can be depended upon, for 'tis an easy matter to prove it. Evidence like the following is beyond dispute:

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narration of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists, sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S DESTRUCTIVE SECRET

In their reorganization of the War Office the new root and branch officials must discover in some most secret pigeon-hole the particulars of the most

destructive and terrible plan of waging war on land or sea. Were this plan known to the Japanese they could by its application reduce Port Arthur at one blow, and sweep the Russian Army off the face of Manchuria. The overwhelming and irresistible nature of this plan has been admitted by successive generations of British military experts. In the language of its inventor "no Power on earth could stand against this attack," and it is this very terror and annihilation of the scheme which has prevented its use by Great Britain on more than one occasion.

The hostilities between Russia and Japan lend a present interest to this secret, for were it known and exercised by either of the combatants, the war would be ended by one catastrophic action. This plan for attacking and destroying an enemy's fleet, and for other irresistible warlike operations, was propounded by the famous Admiral Cochrane, afterwards Lord Dundonald, in 1811. He submitted it to the Government, who referred it to a secret committee to report on the advisability of its use against Napoleon. The committee consisted of the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Admirals Lord Keith and Lord Exmouth, and the brothers Congreve of the Ordnance. They found the scheme to be all that Dundonald claimed for it. It provided an irresistible and infallible means of attack, but with so devastating awfulness that they declared it inhuman. Still, the Government proposed to put a portion of the scheme into operation against the fortress and fleet of Toulon. Dundonald refused to undertake it on the ground that to test only a part of his scheme was unfair, and, moreover, that this minor experiment would reveal the whole plan for use by other countries. On the other hand, Dundonald offered to reduce Flushing at one blow, if he were allowed a free hand for the operation of his scheme. The Government hesitated to employ so annihilating a form of warfare, and finally refused. But when Dundonald entered the service of Chili in 1817, he was required to pledge his word that he would not divulge his plan nor use it except on behalf of England.

That promise Dundonald patriotically observed, and forfeited his pay from Chili, Brazil, and Peru rather than assent to their requests that he should use his overwhelming secret to bring their struggle against Spain to an early and victorious termination. But in 1846, when the action of France raised alarm in England, Dundonald again urged his plan upon the Government. Again the Admiralty appointed a secret committee of three officers to report upon it. On January 18th, 1847, they presented their report, declaring that Lord Dundonald's plan undoubtedly would destroy and sweep out of existence any hostile force, but that its first application would reveal it to the world. In addition, the terrible destruction effected by the operations would be opposed to the principles of civilized warfare. Twice during the Crimean War Dundonald put forward his scheme. On the first occasion he was refused, on the ground that his proposals were too terrible even for war. A year later, when both Sebastopol and Cronstadt remained still untaken, Dundonald renewed his offer, and guaranteed his ability to reduce either fortress. The Government on this occasion dallied with the proposal, and even requested Dundonald to instruct two engineer officers in the application of his attack against Sebastopol. But he resolutely refused to entrust it to assistants, and asked to be allowed to direct it in person.

Thus, with the conclusion of the Crimean War, the matter fell through, and the terrible plan still remains hidden and untried in the archives of the War Office. "Had it," declared Dundonald, "been known to the rebels in the late Indian Mutiny not a European in India would have escaped." Again in his autobiography he wrote, "I repeat—and the assertion will one day be confirmed—that my plans afford the infallible means of securing at one blow our maritime superiority and of thereafter maintaining it in perpetuity—of at once commencing and terminating a war by one conclusive victory." That these loud declarations were not the mere vainglorious outpourings of the inventor is shown by Dundonald's large experience of war, and the independent opinion of two commissions of military experts, who reported upon his scheme at an interval of nearly forty years. Both committees reported that the plan was feasible, infallible, and irresistible, confirming Dundonald's own declaration that no fleet, fortress, or army could withstand the attack. Only the appalling devastation of the scheme prevented its operation by the Government against Napoleon, and against Russia a generation later in the Crimea. With this humane squeamishness was coupled the consideration that its first operation would enable any country to employ it against Britain. But these two were the strongest reasons urged by Dundonald for the operation of his scheme. The very inhumanity the remorseless devastation, and utter annihilation produced by its first use would make war in the future humanly impossible and terrorize the nations into a bond of universal peace. How far, if at all, modern invention, by changing the implements of war, has stifled Dundonald's scheme cannot be said, for it remains today, as ever, an inviolate secret of mysterious power and vague terror.—The Globe.

CHOLERA Morbus has lost its terrors in the home where a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is kept. It never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Some of the Japanese bird catchers rescued from their shipwrecked condition on Lisianski Island went to Ewa plantation as field laborers yesterday.

DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS

For Supplies to Public Works Department Six Months.

Contracts for supplies to the Department of Public Works for the ensuing six months have been awarded as follows. There are some ties in bids and in such cases the orders will be divided:

- Allen & Robinson—Norwest lumber, 11 items; redwood, 15 items; shingles, 4 items; laths, 3 items; Adams paint brushes; yellow metal, 2 items.
 - Lewers & Cooke—Bricks, Hawaiian; Portland cement, "Lehigh," 3 items; lime, 10 barrel lots; Norwest lumber, 1 item; shingles, 1 item; nails, 1 item; white lead, 2 items.
 - Wilder & Co.—Norwest lumber, 1 item.
 - Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.—Coal, 6 items.
 - H. Hackfeld & Co.—Bricks, California; Portland cement, "Germania," 3 items; brooms, 1 item; corrugated iron, 1 item; steam hose, 2 items; kerosene oil; packing, "Amazon," 3 items; rope, coils; lead washers; shovels, "Ames D. H.," dynamo waste, white; wheelbarrows, star steel; oil, raw English castor; packing, king sheet.
 - T. H. Davies & Co.—Portland cement, "West Kent" and "Alsen," 3 items each; lime 3 items; anchors, brooms, 1 item; brushes, 6 items; corrugated iron, 1 item; crowbars; chain cable, 1 item; files, 3 items; hammers, stone; handles, 3 items; hoes, 6 items; lanterns, 3 items; mops; mop handles; composition nails, 1 item; wire nails, 3 items; galvanized wire nails; picks, "Iron City," rivets; rasps, 3 items; galvanized spikes; screws; mason's trowels; wheelbarrows, 3 items; lubricating oils, 4 items; lard, 2 items; harness, etc., 9 items; resin; boiler compound.
 - Wilder's Steamship Co.—Anchors, Manila rope, coal tar, ship felt; coal, to stables, laundry and sewer pump.
 - Honolulu Iron Works Co.—Steam hose, 2 items; bar iron; Norway iron; packing, 5 items; bar steel; octagon steel; lubricating oil, 6 items; piping and fitting, 32 items; pump valves, coldwater; soft solder.
 - E. O. Hall & Son—Brushes, 1 item; files, 4 items; handles for planters' hoes; sledge hammers; hoes, 8 items; bar iron; Norway iron; mattock handles; pick handles; rubber packing, 4 items; bar steel; octagon steel; shovels, Ames L. H. and Ames scoop; wheelbarrows, all iron and iron tray; yellow metal, 3 items; lubricating oil, 8 items; harness, etc., 3 items; piping and fittings, 14 items; pump valves, hot and cold water, 2 items; soft solder.
 - Pacific Hardware Co.—Boils, carriage and machine; brilliant-shine; brooms; brushes; hoes, 2 items; sledge hammers; hoes, 6 items; mattocks; nails, 3 items; picks, Hunts; packing, 3 items; shovel handles, 3 items; dynamo waste; wheelbarrows, 2 items; lubricating oils, five items.
 - Dearborn Drug Co.—Lubricating oil, 3 items; boiler compound.
 - J. H. Harrison—Typewriting supplies, 6 items.
 - A. B. Arleigh & Co.—Typewriting papers, 10 items.
 - J. A. Hopper & Co.—Piping and fittings, 9 items.
 - California Feed Co.—Rolled barley, No. 1.
 - Union Feed Co.—Hay, 4 items; oats.
- ## CAMERAS CONCEALED IN CANE HANDLES
- PARIS, June 18.—"The Giant's Eye" is the name of a new-fangled camera, located in the handle of a walking stick or umbrella. If you want to photograph a picture above your head, a scene at an upper window for instance, you need but raise your stick to get your films acted upon as soon as you press the button.
- ### Leaf Hopper Extermination.
- The Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station has issued a valuable bulletin concerning the sugar cane leaf hopper, by Entomologist D. L. Van Dine in which the following subjects are treated: "Life History of the Leaf Hopper," "Injury to the Cane," "Symptoms of the Attack," "Limitations of Natural Enemies," "Natural Enemies at Work in the Cane Fields," "Remedies" and "Preventive Methods." The bulletin is an exhaustive review of this pest and contains some valuable illustrations.
- ### BAIT MIGHT GET STALE.
- Joseph Jefferson believes in early marriages. At Yale recently he advised a group of juniors to marry as soon as they could afford it. Then he went on: "I abominate bachelors. The older they grow the more conceited they grow. I took one down a peg, though, the other day."
- "He was talking about this woman he had known and that woman he had known, and all these women, it seems, had married."
- "Why, you," I said, "are in danger of getting left. Why don't you, too, get married before it is too late?"
- "Oh," said the bachelor, with a chuckle, "there are still plenty of good fish in the sea."
- "But the bait," said I—"Isn't there danger of the bait becoming stale?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : JULY 1

TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT.

In opposition to the views of a leading citizen against permanent immigration to the Hawaiian Islands and in favor of reliance upon tourists, the Kona District may be cited. In that district, which is not alone, it is certain that the soil and the climate are admirably fitted for small farms and for the comfortable support of a large population. The experiment there has been fully tried, and even under adverse conditions, its manifest success has demonstrated the proposition.

The village or town of Kailua sleeps by the margin of the ocean. Its long, straggling thoroughfare, and the vacant spaces by the side of and in the rear of the houses, are chiefly occupied by donkeys, sometimes called Kailua nightingales, who have vitality enough to bray their steady discontent with present conditions. Energetic and ambitious American citizens, embracing a few contributions from the mainland and some educated and restless natives, chafe under the torpidity of business and the dull monotony of killing time and soliciting activity. There is no hotel, not even a stage line, and the listless apathy is nourished by the music of the waves and of the breeze, and only varied by fishing canoes in the rippling water, and by the occasional and brief intrusion of wagons and buggies, when the local steamer arrives or departs.

Kailua should be and ultimately will be a centre of enterprise and prosperity. It already has been a scene of life and the absence of some essential conditions, perhaps the application of political optimism, has induced temporary stagnation. A drive through the surrounding country, towards the higher ridges even to a casual observer, soon explains the apparent enigma. On all hands, in the rocky lava formation, crumbling into fertile soil, the lantana flourishes. As cleared spaces are near and cottages and scattered residences begin to meet the eye, the possibilities of Kona are revealed. Small coffee farms, chiefly leased and occupied by Japanese and Portuguese, and cultivated in the most primitive methods, line the upper road. Bananas and papaya trees, loaded with fruit, are frequent. There are a few vineyards or rather patches used for the cultivation of the grape, the healthy appearance of which proves that the hillside is nearly as well adapted to this lucrative industry as the banks of the Rhine or the picturesque vine-producing regions of France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and California. The Kona Sugar Company's lands, in their virtual abandonment, invite the substitution of capital, labor and thrift for litigation and controversy. An experimental sisal plantation, fairly started, is another evidence of productive capacity. Jacob L. Cooper, on his place, has shown that the moist soil and the temperate climate are suited to the growth of the apple and other northern fruits.

Everywhere rocks are abundant, but the soil is luxuriant. The clearing labor has been and can be utilized in the construction of stone fences, impervious alike to weather and to the abrasions of time. On the American continent or in Europe, in corresponding localities, fine residences, as solid and durable as feudal castles, have been erected, principally out of the materials lying on the ground. The oldest church in the territory is at Kailua. In the neighborhood are several unpretentious but commodious school-houses, in which the general thirst for education is assuaged. On the mountain slope, a consecrated woman has established and maintains an excellent home for orphans. Civilization is not merely beginning, but is considerably advanced, through the energy of a very limited number of individuals. In some degree backed by the government. Roads have been built and are being improved. High up on the steep range an engine on a short narrow gauge railroad once in a while sports a demand for industrial revolution.

With all these proofs of adaptability, with all these opportunities for growth, what is it that isolates the Kona District and holds it back? The answer is apparent to those who study the situation. It needs a change and an increase of inhabitants of the right sort. It is said that the Japanese in the entire Kona district number two thousand, and they are probably the most conspicuous element in production. American immigration, an influx of men from the mainland, who have some money, genuine energy, and actual experience in the settlement of new regions, which is equally serviceable in backward communities, would exert an immediate and a magnetic influence. There is no more desirable citizen than the intelligent American farmer. But he will not ordinarily settle on leased land. When he clears and improves from forty to a hundred and sixty acres, and localizes his family, he wants an indefeasible title. Landlordism almost ruined Ireland. It will not do much better in the horticultural parts of Hawaii. The land system of the United States was framed for the multiplication of homes and has proved one of the most important factors in securing national wealth and popular contentment. The division of so much of the island soil as is fitted for small farming among citizens

would rapidly increase and improve the average quality of our population. Every approach to a policy of exclusion through monopolistic combination should be discarded and a policy, analogized at least to the national Homestead Law, should be adopted, that would mean the extension of the right hand of fellowship to the best class of permanent residents.

Free and steady communication with markets, through the port of Honolulu, is another incentive to advancement that would follow a wise and liberal policy of invitation instead of repulsion. A cable should be, as it could be, laid between Oahu and Hawaii, linking in Molokai and Maui on the way. It may be said that, while it is an axiom, that demand regulates supply, it is equally true that, within the lesser divisions of the soil, supply often stimulates demand. The districts of North and South Kona could readily support an enlarged American community of four or five thousand, and the markets of the world are ready to buy what they could furnish. It may be almost said that, over there, it is only necessary to "tickle the earth with a hoe, and she laughs with harvest."

In this article a portion of our largest island has been illustratively mentioned. There are other parts of Hawaii, of Maui, of Kauai and even of Oahu, that are in a similar category. There are great interests, such as the production of sugar, that require immense bodies of land, prepared by nature for that end. But there is also abundant opportunity for small farming, which should be systematically and effectively encouraged, and the vindication of annexation thus be made complete.

NO YELLOW PERIL.

A leading article of the London Times on the Yellow Peril makes some strong points against the theory, tactically promulgated by Russia, that the success of Japan in the present war would expose civilization, later on, to the attack of a confederated Asia. The outcry of the Yellow Peril, says the Times, comes from the same quarter that warned the peoples of Europe against the American Peril. "It is a sham, a transparent sham," says the Times, "and most people who consider it coolly will doubtless arrive at the same conclusion."

Why, as the Times enquires, should Japan build up, in China, a power to dispute her primacy in Eastern Asia? Doubtless the Japanese, if they attain their objects in the war, will do all they can to strengthen their influence in China and they will almost certainly try to make China strong enough to be able to offer some resistance to open or covert attacks upon her own integrity and independence. "But the most elementary considerations of self-interest must dissuade them from any desire to see China armed on the same scale as themselves. It would be poor policy on their part—and their policy has not shown itself inferior to their strategy—to get rid of one formidable neighbor at the cost of a terrible war in order wantonly to raise up another."

The Times points out further that Japan's policy must not be measured by Asiatic standards of conduct in the hour of victory. Japan is the only Asiatic power that has reformed herself from within; the only one that has harkened to the voice of civilization and sought to obey. Surely she has earned something better than isolation from her mentors. In all her enterprises, particularly in her negotiations with Russia before the war she has shown a high sense of moral responsibility. Japan is a new recruit for "the sisterhood of civilized peoples," and unless she is thrust out as a barbarian she will not act like one. If the Yellow Peril ever comes from her it will be because the world has made her an Ishmaelite.

The report from London that the Japanese and Russians are fighting along a front of 120 miles can hardly mean what it says. No battle line was ever that long. Probably the news implies that the Japanese are making simultaneous attacks upon all the Russian advance positions, which are wide apart, though the main force, of necessity, must be near the railroad where Russian activity centers.

A Paris paper says that the United States is trying to secure a coaling base on the Azores or in Portuguese mainland territory. It would not be out of the way for the American government to offer Portugal a round price for the Azores. We need them more than we now do the Danish West Indies.

If General Kuropatkin withdraws northward it will be in accordance with the old time strategy of the Czar's men who fought Napoleon. But the chances are that the Japanese will not be caught in any trap. When they get tired following they are pretty likely to jump in and fight.

The big German liners on the Atlantic are all the time cutting down the records. Lately the Kaiser Wilhelm II crossed in nearly 24 knots' average steaming. A speed like that would connect Honolulu with San Francisco in three days and a half.

One of the big fortunes of Honolulu was founded on the salvage of a wreck off Waikiki. Perhaps the French derelict on the Frigate shoals will afford the basis of another.

There is about as much enthusiasm in the County Act Commission for the work in hand as there is among the taxpayers. One man attended the last meeting. It is a pity he did not adjourn sine die.

The Russian battleship stranded on Tiger Rock at Port Arthur may be the one that Togo reduced to a sinking condition in the affair of last week.

The Baldwin locomotive works are getting no more orders from Russia. Perhaps that is one reason for the discharge of hands.

It takes two to make a fight and the game is now up to Kuropatkin.

THE HOME PURCHASING SOCIETY.

It is reported on good authority that the Co-operative Home Purchasing Society is taking in from two to three thousand dollars a month from the people of these islands, mainly natives and Portuguese. The Society, so far as we are able to learn, is managed by a man named Strauch, who is now being sued by P. H. Burnett to collect a debt, and it consists of his wife, a sister of George Markham; E. T. Rodgers, identity not known, and C. H. Sedgwick, who is supposed to be an employee of the Fire Department.

The method by which the money is obtained is made clear in a circular. A man who wants to get a home is invited to subscribe for as many \$500 loans as he desires, paying \$400 per month on each chance to qualify himself for the loans up to the time when the money may be available. His turn comes in the order of his subscription and if he is the 150th man he must wait until all ahead of him are served when he has a chance to BORROW BACK HIS OWN MONEY and some more, build the house and pay for it again out of his further subscriptions. In a case cited in the circular a man got his \$1000 home paid for in 100 months or between eight and nine years.

This method of doing business may produce the result indicated providing the custodians of the money are securely bonded in a responsible concern, are personally responsible and are under the strict surveillance of a local corporation law—not the law of New Jersey or North Dakota, but of Hawaii. Unless such conditions are observed there is no certainty that the subscribers will ever get their money back.

The thing for anyone to do who is asked to go into the Co-operative Home Purchasing Society is to satisfy himself on these points:

I. Is the Society backed by a solid financial institution with a Dun or Bradstreet rating?
II. Are its local managers people of property and financial responsibility, and are they under bonds that can be enforced?
III. Does the Society deposit its funds in any bank?
IV. If not, why not?
V. What guarantee is there that those who hold the money will do what they have agreed to do?

VI. Are the contracts for loans signed by anyone whom it would be worth while to sue?

VII. Is the business of the Society subject to the oversight of the Territorial Auditor, or any other responsible official?

These are the usual test questions of responsibility which men who ask the privilege of keeping other people's money for them, expect to meet. Have they been put to the Co-operative Home Purchasing Society? And is it enough for the Society to say that its "books are open"? The question brought up is not one of bookkeeping but of FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

THE PARKER RANCH LITIGATION.

This litigation is very important, and is attracting much attention, both in Honolulu and on the Island of Hawaii.

The ranch consists of about 300,000 acres. The main business is that of raising and selling cattle and other stock. It was started by John P. Parker, the grandfather of Colonel Samuel Parker, prior to 1864, and has since been greatly enlarged. In his will, made in 1894, John P. Parker divided his property chiefly between his son, John P. Parker Junior, and his grandson, Colonel Parker, and desired that it be continued. The second John P. Parker and Colonel Parker, who was his nephew, were in partnership, and Colonel Parker is the surviving partner. John P. Parker the second, by his will, in addition to other devices and bequests, divided his land and stock between Colonel Parker and John P. Parker, his son, designated as John P. Parker the third, of whom he appointed Colonel Parker the guardian, and requested that the business be continued so long as it was profitable. It has been continued and developed and has always been lucrative. In the same will last mentioned, it was provided that, if John P. Parker the third died under the age of twenty, his lawful issue should take his share. He died before he reached that age, and his daughter, Annie T. K. Parker inherited that share. About four years ago A. W. Carter was appointed guardian of her property, and since then has managed the ranch and business, dividing the profits between his ward and Colonel Parker, with whom and with whose attorney in fact and trustee, Fred Wundenberg, he has been accustomed to consult.

Recently Colonel Parker and Mr. Wundenberg determined to change the manager and appointed Eben P. Low to supersede Mr. Carter, who claims that, under an agreement with Colonel Parker, he took the guardianship and was to be the sole and exclusive manager of the ranch. Mr. Low demanded the transfer of the property, under authorizations from Colonel Parker and Mr. Wundenberg, which Mr. Carter refused and brought a suit for partition, at Kailua, before Judge Edging, late Judge of the Third Circuit, on June 9th, against Colonel Parker, Mr. Wundenberg and Mr. Low. In that suit, when commenced, Judge Edging issued an ex parte injunction against the defendants. June 13th, also ex parte, he appointed E. E. Conant receiver, under a bond of \$50,000, with Henry E. Cooper of Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper as surety. This appointment was made on an affidavit of Mr. Cooper, showing the commencement of a suit in Honolulu, the substance of which will be briefly stated. There is another bond for \$50,000 running to the defendants, and a third bond for \$5000 on the issue of the injunction.

On June 16th, in his capacity of surviving partner, Colonel Parker brought the suit last mentioned before Judge Gear, who issued an order to show cause why an injunction against A. W. Carter should not be granted, and this order has been heard but is still undecided. Messrs. Magnus and Lightfoot represented Colonel Parker and Hatch & Ballou, Robertson & Wilder and Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, A. W. Carter, the guardian. Still another

other case, was commenced by Eben P. Low, as the "next friend" of the minor, Annie T. K. Parker, to have Mr. Carter removed from the guardianship, which is also pending before Judge Gear.

In the first suit at Kailua, on June 13th, Henry E. Highton served notice of motion to dismiss the case, on the ground that the term of Judge Edging expired June 6th, and that there was no judge, therefore, of the Third Circuit Court, before whom the suit could be brought or who had authority to act in advance of the qualification of Judge Mathewman, June 14th. The same point had been made before Judge Gear. Mr. Highton also served and filed an elaborate demurrer to the complaint and a motion to vacate the ex parte injunction and the ex parte appointment of a receiver, which had been confirmed by Judge Mathewman, June 17th. The motion is based on full affidavits by Colonel Samuel Parker and Mr. Wundenberg. These matters came before Judge Mathewman on June 23rd at Kailua, when Mr. Wilder of Robertson & Wilder, on several affidavits, applied for a continuance, which was opposed by Mr. Highton and, as to the motion to dismiss and the demurrer, refused, but granted until Saturday, July 2nd, on the motion to dissolve the injunction and to remove the receiver, affidavits on Mr. Carter's behalf to be served by June 25th. The motion to dismiss and the demurrer were argued by Mr. Highton and Mr. Wilder and submitted on briefs to be filed within fifteen days. On Saturday next at Kailua, the remaining important motion is to be argued. A petition by the receiver for the enlargement of the order appointing him, so as to permit him to collect money due to the Parker Ranch in Honolulu has also been held over till that motion is heard.

This is the present aspect of the complicated and far-reaching litigation in relation to the Parker Ranch.

AT PORT ARTHUR.

The statement that the Japanese are building a fort back of Port Arthur beyond the range of the Russian guns—which are not of highest power—may mean that Nodzu intends to bombard from safe ground, somewhat as Gen. Gilmore did in front of Charleston during the American Civil War. Another object may be to make the besieging line secure against a sortie. If a siege begins in due form, several forts may be built and entrenched positions gradually attained nearer and nearer the enemy's lines. One may confidently look for the use by the Japanese of siege guns of extraordinary power. In this Nodzu's men will have a marked advantage. The Russian guns, excepting those taken from the ships, being the Chinese outfit captured by the allies at Tientsin during the Boxer troubles and shipped by Alexieff to Port Arthur—a prize, as things turn out, of moderate value.

We notice in the Japanese newspapers a growth of doubt about the ability of the little brown men to carry Port Arthur by storm. The belief that the place will have to be reduced by siege is prevalent. This view accords with that of those who have been on the ground and who realize how much nature has done to assist science in making the place impregnable. Port Arthur is the Gibraltar of the East. Given a large and brave garrison, well-fed and healthy, and it ought to be able to repel any attacking force however big and intrepid.

Crossing of the Yalu.
Kullencheng.
Fengwangcheng.
Landing at Pitze-wo.
Nanshan Hill.
Vafangow.
Teilsue.
Kaisup or Kaichau.

The above are the important land engagements so far reported between the Japanese and Russians in this war and every one was a Japanese victory.

Rheumatism

If your muscles are sore, bones ache, joints feel stiff, and it pains dark through your body, it is probably rheumatism. Purify your blood, get out all the rheumatism poison—no need of your suffering in this way.



We have the following letter from Mr. R. J. Kowald of Maunabo, Co. Australia. Mr. Kowald also sends his photograph.

"I suffered greatly with rheumatism, which laid me up for a long time. I tried a great many medicines, but they were of little or no use. A friend who had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla induced me to try it. I thought it would be just like all the other medicines. But there was a great and pleasant surprise in store for me after taking one bottle. I was better. The swelling began to go down, the pains began to leave me, and I felt better in every way. After taking only five bottles I was completely cured. While I was taking the Sarsaparilla I also took Ayer's Pills to keep my bowels in good condition."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get "Ayer's."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Joe Kaui, aged about twelve years, was arrested yesterday on a charge of disobedience to his parents.

Charles Lycurgus is in Newchwang. A telegram from him was received by George Lycurgus yesterday.

Dr. Geo. Burgess and mother are at the Hawaiian Hotel until their departure on the S. S. Mongolia, July 8th.

In the Police Court yesterday morning T. Bollasler, a sugar-boller, was fined \$10 on conviction for gross cheat.

The address recently made by Bishop of Hawaii before the Social Science Club is given considerable prominence in the San Francisco Call.

E. E. Conant, receiver of Kona plantation, while driving in a buggy last Tuesday, was thrown out and sustained a fracture of several of his ribs.

Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday renewed the following liquor licenses: W. G. Ashley, wine, beer and ale, Alea; James McClellan, dealer's license, Waimea; R. A. Lucas, retail liquor.

Captain Parker of the police is celebrating the birth of his eighteenth child, a son, who was born at the Maternity Home at 8:25 last evening. Captain Parker has ten sons and three daughters living. Five sons have died.

George Aspdren, a San Francisco newspaperman and a brother of Robert Aspdren, who was at one time a clerk in Honolulu, committed suicide in San Francisco, on account of a disagreement with his fiancée, Miss Joan Hadenfeldt.

Acting Governor Atkinson received by yesterday's mail copies of the Extradition Treaty between the United States and the Netherlands, proclaimed on May 31, 1904, by which the treaty is extended to the respective island possessions of the two countries for the extradition of criminals.

Manager Church of Halewa Hotel is sending out unique announcements of the attractions at Waialua, in the form of an imitation telegram. It looks like the familiar Western Union telegram but is called "Wiseman's." A luau for Saturday evening, July 2, is scheduled to take place, followed by dancing.

Kalapapala, an elder in one of the local congregations, who called on Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday to invite him to attend a big luau on Molokai, was arrested and charged with larceny yesterday afternoon. After leaving the Governor it is charged that he carried off the hat belonging to another caller.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Dr. Cooper has cabled his consent to be reappointed a member of the Board of Health.

Lieut. Col. Edward Davis has been cabled from Washington an extension of his furlough.

The Waialua jail and courthouse will be supplied with water piped from the Halewa pumping station.

Owing to the boat races at Pearl Harbor on July 4, the projected cruise of the Hawaii Yacht Club to Maui and Molokai has been postponed without date.

A cane fire at Makaweli, Kauai, on Monday night overran seven or eight acres. The damage will not be great, as the scorched cane may be ground at once.

Manoel Tavares Furtado and Joseph S. Terry were yesterday admitted to full practice in the Territorial courts, taking the attorney's oath before Chief Justice Frear.

Treasurer A. J. Campbell was registering salary warrants yesterday in advance, so that the beneficiaries will not need to lose any time over that process today.

John Kauai, a young Hawaiian, was sent to the Reform School yesterday morning by Judge Lindsay. He is to remain in the government's care during his minority.

Mrs. Harbord and Miss Owenshine, daughters of Gen. Owenshine, U. S. A., may be passengers for Manila in the transport leaving San Francisco tomorrow. The troopship will call here.

It is reported that the Gilbert Islanders sent home some months ago, through the persevering efforts of Rev. Dr. Bingham, would like to return to Hawaii. This is a land of plenty in contrast to their poor isles. Some of them have gone to Fanning Island under contract as laborers.

An agreement has been reached between Superintendent Holloway and the Bishop Estate to refer the Kailua reservoir site question to arbitration, as preferable to fighting it out in condemnation proceedings. The arbitrators selected are Harry Armitage, J. F. Morgan and A. V. Gear.

It is reported that Colonel Macfarlane may go on the Mongolia to the East, to select a new manager for the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, to succeed the late Manager F. M. Smith. It is also reported that a local gentleman may be selected for the position, and this is being urged on Colonel Macfarlane by his co-directors of the Hotel corporation.

Sam. Decker is confined to his home with a fractured leg caused by a fall from an electric car.

The Associated Charities will hold its annual meeting at the Chamber of Commerce Wednesday, July 6, at 3 p. m. Judge Dole will deliver an address.

Henry E. Highton leaves on the Mauna Loa for Kailua today, to attend to the argument tomorrow on the motion to vacate an ex parte order appointing a receiver in the Parker Ranch case. The hearing is set before Judge Mathewman. Mr. Highton represents Colonel Parker, Fred Wundenberg and Eben P. Low.

The Republican Club of the second precinct of the Fourth District declared in favor of renominating Prince Kuhio as Delegate to Congress. It elected the following executive committee: Frank Kruger, William Aylett, Col. Jones, W. T. Rawlins and Manuel Cook. Judges of election chosen were E. Kopke, Capt. A. Dabel and H. Kaai.

Old as the Pyramids

And as little changed by the ages, is Scrofula, than which no disease, save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

It affects the glands, the mucous membranes, tissues and bones; causes bunchea in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

"I suffered from scrofula, the disease affecting the glands of my neck. I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but without success. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling in my neck entirely disappeared and my skin resumed a smooth, healthy appearance. The cure was complete." Miss ANITA MITCHELL, 916 Scott St., Covington, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, June 30, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCHANDISE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	.....	200
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	19 1/2	20
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	.....	.....
Haw. Com. & Sugar	1,200,000	100	.....	.....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,500,000	100	.....	.....
Honolulu	750,000	100	.....	.....
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	.....	18
Kaimuku	500,000	20	.....	.....
Kihikihi Plan. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50	5 1/2	.....
Kipahulu	100,000	100	.....	.....
Koloa	500,000	20	.....	130
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	100	65	70
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,000,000	20	.....	10
Onomaha	1,000,000	20	.....	.....
Oloahu	500,000	100	.....	.....
Oloahu Sug. Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	3 1/2	.....
Oloahu	150,000	100	.....	80
Panahan Sug. Plan. Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Pacific	500,000	100	.....	230
Pala	750,000	100	.....	140
Popeo	750,000	100	.....	.....
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	75	.....
Pioneer Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	.....	60
Waialua	100,000	100	.....	.....
Waianae	250,000	100	.....	150
STEAMSHIP CO.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	117 1/2
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	600,000	100	.....	96
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	.....	100
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	.....	80
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	.....	75
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,000,000	20	.....	.....
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c.	.....	.....	97 1/2	100
Haw. Terr., 4 p. c. (Fire Claims)	.....	.....	.....	90
Hon. R. R. Co., 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	104 1/2
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	104 1/2
Ewa Plant., 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Oahu Sugar Co., 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Oloahu Sug. Co., 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Panahan Ag. Co., 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Pioneer S. S. Co., 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Pala 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Kaipua 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Hawaiian Sugar Co., 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co., 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	June	BAROM.		TEMP.		Rainfall inches	Humidity Clouds	Wind	Force
		9 a. m.	5 p. m.	Min	Max				
25	18	30.1	72	82	0.00	75	NE	1-3	
26	19	30.0	70	82	0.07	84	NE	1-4	
27	20	30.1	73	83	0.02	82	NE	0-2	
28	21	30.0	73	83	0.07	84	NE	0-2	
29	22	30.0	73	83	0.07	84	NE	0-2	
30	23	30.0	73	83	0.07	84	NE	0-2	
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19	12								

LONG LEGAL COMBAT ON All Day Argument Only Starts Fight.

All day long yesterday eloquence arising in Judge Gear's courtroom filled the Judiciary building and was at times plainly audible outside for some distance. It was argument on demurrers to the petition of J. S. Low, as next friend of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, for the removal of Alfred W. Carter from the office of guardian of said minor.

J. J. Dunne, who demurred on behalf of Mrs. Elizabeth Knight, the minor's mother, opened the attack. S. H. Derby of Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, who demurred on behalf of the guardian, rose to follow Mr. Dunne, but a legal friend whispering to him something to the effect that time about was fair play he reserved his thunder. Arthur A. Winder and A. F. Judd were also ranged at the guardian's end of the row.

Besides arguing against the form of the proceeding, which he claimed was irregular in caption as otherwise for its intended purpose, Mr. Dunne contended strongly that the petition was utterly barren of facts and contained nothing but conclusions of law. In short, his argument was that no reasons were given for the removal of the guardian. As to the charge of exorbitant commissions he quoted a lot of authorities to the effect that a guardian's compensation was not limited to statutory commissions, while he pointed out that the commissions Mr. Carter drew were not in excess of what the statute allowed. The books were also quoted to show that the guardian had a right to appoint his brother, F. W. Carter, as agent and practical manager of the Parker Ranch in which, as often reported, the minor owns a half interest. Another contention was against the right of Mr. Low to sue as next friend of the minor, they being not nearer than of the eighth degree of consanguinity toward each other. "Mr. Low," as the attorney put it, "was enough of a stranger to the minor to marry her."

Mr. Dunne, in his remarks on compensation, mentioned that he had fought out the matter in the 14th Hawaiian. Judge Gear having asked in what respect he answered that he was then guardian ad litem for the same minor.

J. Lightfoot, on rising to reply for the petitioner, stated that his part would be to produce authorities in support of the petition and against the attack just made upon it, while Mr. Magoon would follow him in a more elaborate argument on the issues. Starting with the proposition that the argument against the form of proceeding was simply the making of a distinction "between tweedledum and tweedledee," he gave citations to show that the only difference between a petition and a motion was that the former must be reduced to writing while the latter might be presented viva voce. Recess interrupted his remarks, but Mr. Lightfoot resuming at 2 p. m. spoke for an hour and twenty minutes further. He contended that there was enough in the petition to justify the court in removing the guardian upon a showing of facts which the respondent was trying by demurrer to avoid.

J. Alfred Magoon followed his associate, taking until about 4:20, when the hearing was continued until 10 o'clock this morning. His effort at the outset was to represent the tactics of guardian's counsel from the beginning as dilatory. It was absurd to claim that the petition, with the affidavits back of it, was not sufficient to bring the guardian before the court for examination as to his doings. The court if apprised of such a state of facts as alleged would be in duty bound of its own motion to take cognizance of the matter. Holding the contrary would be to maintain that a guardian might plunder his ward's estate at will if a near relative did not intervene and bring him to account. It would be equal to saying that the court was powerless unless downright robbery and stealing were charged. Another thing emphasized by counsel was the proposition that the partition suit brought by Mr. Carter, which if successful, would be ruinous to his ward was sufficient ground in itself for his removal.

SLAVE TO DRINK.

Caroline Colton was granted a divorce from Edward Colton by Judge De Bolt yesterday on the ground of non-support. Libellee was not represented in court but a letter from him to his wife was produced, dated at Guatemala, C. A., Oct. 21, 1908, in which he said he was running an engine there under a year's contract, on the expiration of which he would return to Honolulu. Colton said he could not stop drinking in California, hence tried Central America as a battle-ground against his bane. He expressed himself as much ashamed of his treatment of Mrs. Colton and asked her to pray for him.

COURT NOTES.

Deputy Sheriff John Fernandes of Ewa returned unserved a bench warrant for Taguchi, indicted for "being present in a place where gambling is

prohibited," because the person could not be found.

John F. Colburn and D. Kawana-koa entered a demurrer to the complaint of C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, suing on the bond of Edward Vivian Richardson as clerk of Honolulu water works.

Porter Furniture Co. is suing Kapilani Estate, Ltd., for \$335.05 with interest on three notes of hand.

Cecil Brown is suing Kate Braymer, nee Cornwell, and Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., garnishee, for \$350 with interest on a note. In this case the note was destroyed in a fire.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., is suing Herbert B. Gehr for \$630.20 with interest on two promissory notes.

Bishop & Co. is suing H. A. Heen for \$1105.75 with interest on agreed statement of account.

Emil Klemme filed an application in the Court of Land Registration for title to a lot on the north side of Alapai street, easterly of Hotel street, having a frontage of 86 feet on Alapai street and a depth of 129 feet.

BLACKMAIL IS STRAUCH'S CRY.

Continued from Page 1.)

held the power of attorney, acted as agent here, or signed the guarantees on each \$500 contract for the "Equitable Underwriting & Trust Co.," which, for the sum of one dollar, is supposed to guarantee that for a period of ten years and five months the Co-Operative Home Furnishing Society" (run by a co-partnership consisting of E. T. Rodgers, C. H. Sedgwick, and Fanny Strauch) will carry out its obligations to the man holding the \$500 contract. Mrs. Strauch declared that it was well known and that it was not necessary to say anything more about the responsible men who were its directors on the Coast. Strauch said he would answer that question in writing.

Strauch had the books before him showing how many members there are in the society and how much they have paid into it and stated that these are at any time open for the inspection of a member.

The reporter had called first at the offices about 3:30 and found them filled with natives. Strauch said he was too busy then to answer questions but told the reporter he could return at five o'clock. At five o'clock the reporter called and found the party looking over the books. The reporter asked if Strauch were ready to see him. He said he was too busy then. The reporter asked if he could wait. Strauch said: "You can stand there at the door if you like but I don't know if I will talk to you. You are only trying to blackmail us anyway."

The reporter then entered but Strauch would answer none of the questions and said everything that had been printed was "Hot air" but that he would answer all questions in writing. Mrs. Strauch was excited and said that a newspaper that wanted to blackmail them with "hot air" could not hurt them. Pointing to a small safe in the corner of the room she said that all the cash collected was in the safe and that members of the society had counted it and found it to be all right.

Earlier in the day a reporter had called at the office and asked for sample copies of the contracts of both the Co-Operative Society and the Trust Company but the clerks refused to furnish these upon learning that the man came from the Advertiser office.

NO LOANS WITHOUT SECURITY.

P. E. R. Strauch, manager of the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, in talking to a reporter of the Advertiser on Tuesday, gave some interesting points concerning the loans made by the concern. The reporter asked Strauch what the Society would do in case a man had paid in \$4.40 per month for thirty months, or until his turn to receive a loan should come, when he came forward to receive the loan.

"If I had been allotted the loan of \$500 and I had paid in a large portion of this amount in monthly installments before receiving the loan, would I, at the time of receiving the loan, be obliged to give you security that I would repay it?"

"Certainly. It would not be good business for us to make the loan without getting the best of security," replied Strauch.

"Well, suppose I had paid in my dues regularly for thirty months and at the time my loan was ready could not give you any security for it. What would the Society do for me?"

"You would have to give the security," said Strauch, "or we could not make the loan."

A Wonderful Discovery

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among these, by no means least important, discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable factors of medicine ever introduced, and has, as we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert-Vaupar, Maignon, and the well-known Chinese, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Hallemand, and Bozz, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle down to the present day, the search for a cure for the disease has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of research of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere search for a cure for this disease, the discovery of transmitting the base metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as effectively, speedily and safely to expel from the system all the poisons of inherited disease, and to all their poison forms as to leave no latent or trace behind. Such is the New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with the great discoveries of the world. It is obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, etc.

-Diamond Fields Advertiser, Kimberley.

PROVISION FOR HAWAII AT OREGON CENTENNIAL

Act of Congress Devotes the United States Buildings In Part to Exhibit From Hawaii.

Editor Advertiser: Hawaii is given an unprecedented opportunity of making an exhibit at a universal fair, by special provision in an Act of Congress authorizing the Federal Government to participate in the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition at Portland, Oregon, next summer. Such provision is that of accommodation for a Hawaiian exhibit.

From the wording of the section relating to buildings, it may not be too much to expect that, with prompt action on the part of our people, an exclusively Hawaiian building to cost anywhere from \$15,000 to \$25,000 might be obtained out of the Federal appropriation. If not that, at all events the Territory of Hawaii will not be meanly treated in the matter of space when the quarter of a million dollars for United States buildings, in part specially devoted to a Hawaiian exhibit, has been expended.

With accommodation for Hawaii provided without cost, doubtlessly at the very center of the Fair, the expense of making a telling exhibit would be comparatively trifling. There is a fairly perfected plan extant from the defeated purpose of a St. Louis exhibit, with probably also some of the imperishable articles collected yet available. Indeed, the magnificent educational exhibit prepared for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is not only intact but mostly packed already for shipment. Transportation, with steamers direct to Northwestern ports, ought to be inexpensive.

Whatever may be said for and against the value of exhibits at great fairs, the affirmative in this particular case ought to have manifold force in the circumstances. Discussions, more or less desultory, arise at both ends of the line every now and again upon the question of promoting trade between Hawaii and ports on the Northwest Pacific Coast. An exposition in that quarter would afford an excellent chance for Hawaii to illustrate to business men and consumers there just what Hawaiian products might, with adequate transportation facilities, be placed in that market for exchange with the lumber, grain and manufactured articles of the great Northwest country.

The title of the Act of Congress referred to, being Chapter 1253 of the statutes of 1904, reads as follows:

"An Act to authorize the Government of the United States to participate in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in the years eighteen hundred and four, eighteen hundred and five, and eighteen hundred and six, and for other purposes."

And this is the section relating to buildings:

"Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a suitable building or buildings to be erected on the site selected for the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition for the said Government exhibit, including a suitable building for an exhibit of the United States Life-Saving Service, the forestry and irrigation building herein referred to, and also cause to be erected a suitable building or buildings on said site for the use of the district of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and also oriental and oceanic countries that may desire an exhibit of their products and resources at said exposition."

The section goes on to provide an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for the buildings mentioned, including preparation of grounds therefor and the lighting thereof, also for the disposition of the structures at the close of the exposition. At least one distinct building is to be for forestry and irrigation exhibits, as a reference in the foregoing quotation shows.

On its own part, the United States Government will have an exhibit partly selected from that now at St. Louis. The Act provides for drawing from the treasures of the Smithsonian Institution and various Federal departments to enrich the national display at Portland. Hawaii, as already shown, has the privilege of resting right under the wing of the American eagle, so that the isolation of the Territory which the St. Louis management at times threatened, during negotiations for a site, carried on by our authorities, is rendered entirely impossible.

D. L.

HOW THE JAPANESE WON THE BATTLE OF VAFANGOW

LIAO YANG, June 12.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Japanese continued to press the Russian forces returning from the battle of Vafangow on the night of June 15th. They had remained at Vafangow all day and at night persistently pushed forward and tried to get around the Russian right wing, which had borne the brunt of such heavy fighting the previous day. A terrific thunderstorm burst at night rendering the roads almost impassable.

Further details of the fighting on June 15th show that the Russian advance on the Japanese position, when it was hoped that Lieutenant-General Stakelberg would drive back General Nodzu's army, was a most brilliant affair. Soon after dawn the Japanese were discovered in strong force on a hill north of Dyalwo. The infantry was well entrenched and supported by artillery. The Russian left was thrown forward, with reserves, to clear the hill. They had a little over a mile of open country to cross, their only cover being two small hills and two shallow valleys. The Japanese concentrated a deadly fire as soon as the Russians reached the open.

Over the hill the Japanese threw shrapnel, which burst with deadly effect. Some squadrons suffered every officer killed and half the men wounded. The battle then became a hand-to-hand fight with stones and gun butts, and the remainder of the Russians, taking advantage of this diversion, gained the shelter of a neighboring ravine, but were unable to hold the position in the face of the rain of shells and shrapnel concentrated there by the Japanese batteries.

The Japanese heavy guns silenced the artillery supporting the Russian attack. Thirteen of the Russian guns were smashed to atoms and their horses killed. A majority of their gunners were killed or wounded. The Japanese at this moment delivered their main attack. The whole division was thrown against the Russian center and two divisions around the right flank. The hard-pressed right held out until 11 o'clock in the morning, when two regiments rushed to its assistance. The whole force then advanced cheering and actually rolled the Japanese advance back, but

General Nodzu poured in fresh troops, regiment after regiment.

The Russian commander saw that he was being enveloped and rallied his reserve and retired in order.

SIMUCHEN (Manchuria), June 20.—The Japanese artillery at the battle of Vafangow included heavy siege guns using lyddite and sweeping the whole battlefield. The Japanese suffered tremendous losses in turning the Russian right, one battalion of the Twenty-sixth Regiment being annihilated. The hospital station at Vafangow was repeatedly struck by the enemy's shells, which mutilated the Russian wounded.

NO SOLDIERS COULD WITHSTAND JAPANESE.

NEWCHWANG, June 20.—A Russian officer who was wounded in the battle at Vafangow (Telissu) told a press correspondent that the losses on both sides were severe. He places the Russian casualties at the least as 7000. He says no soldiers in the world could withstand the Japanese as they have been fighting lately. Their artillery fire, he claims, is marvelously effective. The Russians fought stubbornly, desperately, but were unable to withstand the enemy's dashing persistency.

JAPAN SEEKS TO END WAR?

ST. PETERSBURG, June 20.—An interview with Baron Suymatzu published in Paris and suggesting that Japan is willing to accept the mediation of a power equally well disposed to Russia and Japan, while regarded as a tentative utterance, attracts much attention, coming from Marquis Ito. It is generally interpreted as meaning that Japan is shrinking before the prospect of a long, exhausting war. Government officials do not show the slightest disposition, however, to relax their position, the sentiment being that having been forced into the war and driven to make heavy sacrifices, to stop just now, when Russia is prepared to accomplish something, is quite impossible.

Diplomatic circles are interested, but the opinion is unanimously expressed that it is impossible for Russia to consent to end the war with her military prestige impaired. Besides, it is pointed out that Baron Suymatzu admits that Japan has not reduced her demands. The French embassy are

EASTERN STARS ENJOY MOONLIGHT DANCING

The moonlight excursion and dance which was given Tuesday evening at Pearl Harbor by Leahi Chapter No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star, was a great success. The special train left the depot at 7:30 with a jolly party of about two hundred Eastern Stars and their friends on board.

The pavilion was handsomely decorated with Japanese lanterns and presented a beautiful sight as the train neared the harbor. The Ellis Quintette Club furnished the music for dancing and dainty refreshments were served throughout the evening.

At 11:30 the train left for Honolulu and on arrival was met by special electric cars. The pavilion at the water's edge is certainly an ideal spot for an affair of this kind and many expressed a wish to enjoy such another evening shortly, as the Eastern Stars certainly know how to entertain.

EX-GOVERNOR BAKER VISITING THE CITY

Col. John T. Baker, the last Governor of the Island of Hawaii under the monarchy, is in town as a witness in one of the Parker Ranch suits. He says that ranching at Waimea, in which he is now engaged, agrees with him splendidly and he does look as if it did. Yesterday he met a former colleague of the Legislature of 1890 and another acquaintance of that time both at once at the front of the Judiciary building, which caused him to remark on the few old friends he met since his arrival last Saturday.

"Just one yesterday, and you two today," he said as his stalwart frame shook with boyish mirth. Then he repeated a piece of rally which he uttered in English at the close of a long native harangue in the Legislature one day, and his former colleague laughed heartily as he said he remembered the incident. The other old friend, though not a member of the Legislature, was the only one present who understood the sally when it was uttered, for it was directed at himself and borrowed from a story told at his expense by the late Paul Neumann under Mr. Baker's roof in Hilo.

There are few Hawaiians today who look to be chiefs on the model of the older time, imposing in physique and commanding in demeanor, so strikingly as does Col. Baker. His late brother, Robert Hoapili Baker, a Governor of Maui, was the model for the Kamehameha statue.

GOLFING MATTERS ARE FLOURISHING

Entries for the medal handicap golf competition on the Haleiwa Links on July 4 are as follows:

B. G. Holt, C. A. Brown, Dr. A. S. Knudsen, W. T. Rawlins, Byron K. Baird, Geo. H. Angus, Dr. A. C. Wall, F. C. Smith, Geo. P. Denison, C. W. Case Deering, D. W. Anderson, Michael Jamieson, Allan Dunn, Judge Archie Mahaulu, E. M. Boyd, F. J. Church, S. H. Derby, Prince David Kawanakoa, B. J. Rittenhouse, W. W. Thayer, F. C. Sheldon, George Brown, Webb Beggs, Horace Mahaulu, John S. Orme, Horace Johnson, Dr. Hubert Wood, G. S. Lethhead, B. K. Ellsworth, W. M. Buchanan.

It is expected that the Manoa Valley Club's course will be ready for playing by July 11. A deal is about concluded for a club house. There is room for a few more members in the club.

Warrants for the pay of jurors for the month of June are now being issued by the Judiciary department clerks. They are already registered.

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PORT STREET.

OFFICIAL CHANGES

Some Clerks Step Out While Others Take New Places.

At the close of office hours yesterday, Harry E. Murray retired from the Public Works clerkship that he had held for fourteen months. In the position he was popular with people doing business with the department, having always been attentive and courteous at the public counter. A strong evidence of the esteem of citizens held by him was furnished by Mr. Murray's election as county clerk under the County Act that happened to be void. His retirement is caused solely by the cutting down of the department's clerical staff in the scheme of economy ratified by the Legislature in special session. Mr. Murray will attend to his carriage-making business.

Pierre Jones, who served for several years as clerk in the engineering division of the Public Works department, retired from the same cause, he having always given satisfaction to the successive heads of the division, about a week ago.

M. T. Lyons, who retired from the position of bookkeeper in the Treasurer's office when the reduction of staff took place there recently, will be commissioned as chief clerk in the Land office succeeding Stephen Mahaulu, whenever he furnishes a bond in \$15,000 required by Commissioner Pratt. He has been employed on the Land office books since leaving his former position.

Henry Peters will succeed S. K. Kamalopili as land patent clerk.

Miss Kate Kelley, whose resignation of the chief clerkship in the Secretary's office was tendered to take effect yesterday, remains at her desk a matter of ten days more to complete records. Her successor will not be authoritatively announced at present. Miss Kelley was confidential stenographic clerk to President Dole under the Republic of Hawaii and with the starting of the Territory passed by an easy transition into the office of the Secretary, where she was chief of a considerable staff that compiled the archives for a long period. The results of this work are to be seen in shelves full of typewritten volumes bound and back-titled. Miss Kelley was the appointed news medium between the old executive council and the press reporters, in which capacity her courtesy and intelligent assistance are gratefully remembered by those of the old guard still on deck.

Road from Kipapa to Waikakalau, Oahu:

C. B. Dwight, 140 days.....\$19,900.00
Wilson & Duggan, 180 days..... 14,800.00
A. A. Wilson, 100 days..... 12,950.00
L. M. Whitehouse, 180 days..... 11,950.00

Tenders for public works involving an aggregate expenditure of nearly \$20,000 on this island were opened at the Public Works Department yesterday. For two buildings at the Federal Experiment Station, donated by the Territory, Jared G. Smith, director of the station, put in bids. It will be noticed, in the figures below, that the bidding for a fireproof structure was close while that for both a cottage and a road was wide:

Fireproof offices, laboratory, etc., Hawaii Experiment Station:
J. A. Aheong, 75 days, \$3450; concrete, \$3750.
Geo. H. Childs, 90 days, \$2920; concrete, \$2817.
Jared G. Smith, 120 days, concrete, \$3000.
F. H. Redward, no time stated, \$2955; concrete, \$3554.
H. F. Bertelmann, 120 days, \$2760.
Wm. T. Pety, 65 days, \$2530; concrete, \$3230.

Chemist's cottage, Hawaii Experiment Station:

SUMMER COMPLAINT is the children's most dangerous enemy and the mother's most dreaded foe. Immediate and proper treatment is always necessary. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, given according to directions, is the most effectual remedy known. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Elmer Percy, an officer on the steamer Arizona, had three fingers crushed in the machinery of the vessel yesterday. He was taken to the Queen's Hospital and had one of his fingers amputated.

FIGHTERS OF PESTS

Agriculture Bureau Gets Supply From Koebele.

Results of Prof. Koebele's investigations in Australia arrived yesterday on the steamship Aorangi in the shape of insects consigned to the entomologists of the Bureau of Agriculture. This is the first shipment of insects to be used in the endeavor to exterminate leaf hopper and other pests injurious to island sugar cane.

Prof. Koebele, wrote from Brisbane at which time he stated that he and Prof. Perkins were determining on the cane districts they would visit in quest of insects to prey upon leaf hopper, and also intimated that it may be months before he can select just the proper kind of parasites for use here. In the meantime he stated that he would continue to send on different species.

The meeting of the Board of Agriculture, attended by L. A. Thurston, president; W. M. Giffard, C. T. Holloway and James Dole, was devoted largely to discussion of the report of Superintendent of Forestry Hosmer on the forestation of certain sections of Kaula. In the official report of his recent visit to Kaula, Mr. Hosmer stated that back of Hanalei there were lands of the government, the leases on which would shortly expire, and he recommended reserving portions of the land for forestation. Mr. A. S. Wilcox would also join in setting apart certain of his lands for forestation if this was done on government tracts. At Keala, the mauka portion of the government land was recommended. Mr. Spalding was willing to set aside portions of his holdings for forestation in this connection.

Superintendent Hosmer reported that he would leave next week for Hilo to look over the proposed Hilo forest reserve.

Mr. Thurston announced the engagement of Prof. Craw, the eminent entomologist, who was now engaged in entomological work in California, for the local bureau. He had been apprised that the professor had accepted the offer of the Board and might be expected here in August.

Mr. Thurston described Prof. Craw as a man of most systematic habits in his entomological work, and he was evidently a man of considerable executive ability.

A resolution was adopted by which, with the consent of the Governor, sections of various Hawaiian woods will be sent by transport to the Bureau of Forestry at Washington, as a gift from the local bureau.

SANITATION LAST MONTH

Dr. Pratt Represents Inspection Force Overworked.

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary officer and inspector of cemeteries, in his report for the month of May to the Board of Health, says:

"Nine complaints of nuisances were lodged. All were investigated and all except one found to exist and were abated."

"Four 48-hour notices were served and the notices complied with."

"Three deaths were investigated and a post mortem ordered in one instance."

"Twenty recommendations for hotel, restaurant and lodging house licenses were issued during the month and 1143 adults can be lawfully lodged in the buildings. Three recommendations for licenses held over from previous months on account of sanitary conditions were issued and 270 adults can be lawfully lodged under these licenses. Two are still held over from previous months and four from this month."

"There were 50 inspections of graves made. In the King street Catholic cemetery three coffins were exposed and two burials in water."

"Nine permits to keep swine and 26 permits to keep docks were issued."

"Samples of water from three different sources at Kaneohe were obtained and given to the Food Commissioner for analysis. The water supply of the Moiliili district was also taken up in conjunction with the Food Commissioner."

"On May 25, a Chinaman was arrested by Inspector Durao for peddling fish. The Chinaman was fined \$10 and costs."

"The proposed tannery of the Metropolitan Meat Co. was investigated and the locations and plans approved, a special report being made to you."

"A case of measles that developed at the Insane Asylum was removed to the

Kalihi quarantine hospital. "A number of inspections were made of the new fish markets to be started by the Live Fish Company. "Several pig pens and locations for new pig pens were examined in company with Inspector Hall and advice given in each case. "Early in the month, on account of the cutting down of the inspectors' force from 12 to 8, it became necessary to redistribute the whole city. The force as now detailed is as follows: Paul Smith, No. 1; J. F. Visser, No. 2; J. Vivichaves, No. 3; J. F. Durao, No. 4; T. W. Carroll, No. 5; J. S. Fox, No. 6; F. R. Nugent, No. 7; W. F. Hall, No. 8, Pig and Duck Permits. "These eight men are supposed to cover the same amount of territory as twelve men did before, but if the same amount of fumigation, disinfection and hospital work has to be done this month, I would advise that the inspection of certain portions of the city be abolished, so that the men do more thorough work in the most important sections."

PATTERSON GONE NORTH

Not Coming to Honolulu—King and Milburn's New Detail.

According to information indirectly received by Prof. W. D. Alexander, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the item copied by the Advertiser from the San Francisco Chronicle, to the effect that the survey steamer Patterson sailed for Honolulu on June 16, must have been incorrect.

Prof. Alexander has been informed that the Patterson's destination was the Aleutian Islands, where she was going to survey a harbor. The non-arrival of the Patterson here would indicate that this news is correct. This is a disappointment for Hawaii, as it had been expected that the vessel was coming soon to remain over winter in the waters of this Territory.

Messrs. King and Milburn, who surveyed Hanapepe harbor, Kaula, have been attached to the survey steamer Gedney, engaged in surveying San Juan Straits in the Northwest. Prof. Alexander expects that these gentlemen will later be detailed for further work in Hawaii.

LISIANSKI ISLAND MAY BE DEVELOPED

Shugeyo Tsunetao, leader of the Lisianski Island bird poachers, underwent an examination by Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday afternoon. He told of the sinking, at her anchorage, of the schooner Aju, leaving the party stranded on the island.

The steamer Taro Maru called at the island and left some provisions for the bird-skinner. Shugeyo said the steamer took nothing off the island, but one of the party embarked in her. She was just passing and was signalled for relief. The Japanese gave a detailed account of the expedition until its members were rescued from threatened starvation by the revenue cutter Thetis.

Acting Governor Atkinson obtained the information with an eye to making something out of the island for the Territory. He has an idea that it might be leased to some individual or firm that would be willing to pay for the privilege of killing the birds for their plumage.

PUBLIC RECORDS EXPOSED TO RISK

A large safe recently installed in the Auditor's office protects the more valuable of the records, but a variety of documents of which the loss would be embarrassing must still be kept in wooden receptacles. The Audit department in this respect is not singular. There is not a branch of the Territorial Government which has not a large amount of documentary accumulations of more or less importance exposed to risk.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.—For several years during the summer months I have been subject to looseness of the bowels, which quickly ran into a very bad diarrhoea and this trouble was frequently accompanied with severe pain and cramps. I used to call on doctors for my trouble but it became so regular a summer affliction that in my search for relief, I became acquainted with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which proved so effective and so prompt that I came to rely exclusively upon it, and what also happily surprised me was that while it almost instantly relieved the cramps and stopped the diarrhoea, it never caused constipation. I always take a bottle of it with me when travelling. H. C. Hartman, Anahou, Iowa, U. S. A. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

NEW INSANE ASYLUM PLANS ARE SUBMITTED

Dr. Cooper at American Medical Association ---Mr. Pinkham Thinks Market Business Overdone---Various Health Matters.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

President L. E. Pinkham, Dr. W. H. Mays, Mark P. Robinson, John C. Lane, Fred C. Smith and Attorney General Lorrin Andrews constituted the Board of Health for yesterday's session, the first in a fortnight. C. Charlock, secretary, and Miss Mac Weir, stenographer, were in attendance. Dr. H. C. Sloggett, medical superintendent of the Insane Asylum, and B. F. Beardslee, architect, were present to confer with the Board over plans for the new buildings of that institution.

LUMBER CONTRACTS.

In his statement of business submitted, the president said:

"The City Mill Co. has in the most considerate manner withdrawn its bid on lumber thus avoiding a question liable to produce friction. I wish to register my personal appreciation of the act."

It was voted that the contracts for lumber be awarded to the lowest bidders remaining.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

President Pinkham's action in the following stated matter was approved:

"Plumbing Inspector E. G. Keen is directed by his physician to request a leave of absence for two months, which request, subject to your approval, has been granted with the promise that he shall furnish a temporary substitute free of expense to the Board. I have appointed James Nott, Junior, as such substitute and request he be confirmed."

SCHOOL GIRLS INSPECTED.

Dr. Mary F. Barry reported having

inspected 204 girls in Honolulu public schools. Of 60 vaccinated 49 cases were successful and 11 unsuccessful. Certificates of health were issued to 200, while four were refused.

On motion the report was accepted and the payment of Dr. Barry's salary of six months authorized.

NEW COMMISSIONS.

The president having called attention to the fact that the titles of many of the officials of the Board had been changed by the Legislature, on his recommendation it was voted to issue new commissions dating from July 1, 1904, to all except Government physicians.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

President Pinkham reported that, while soliciting funds for Honolulu's celebration of the Fourth of July, contributions to the amount of \$77.50 had been "forced" upon him for a celebration of the Fourth at the Leper Settlement. Acting Governor Atkinson was interesting himself in obtaining additional funds for this purpose.

The report of the city sanitary officer was read and accepted.

Mr. Lane was granted further time for the committee on pasturage at the Settlement.

Inspector Hall's report told of 11 pigs ordered removed and five permits issued to keep swine, the number of the animals allowed thereunder being 112.

PESTILENCE IN ORIENT.

Dr. L. E. Cofer, chief quarantine officer, by letter informed the Board of health conditions in the Orient as follows:

N. Y. TRIBUNE WANTS HAWAII TO KEEP ITS REVENUES

Following is from the New York Tribune editorial page of June 13:

After all the hints that have come from Hawaii of aspirations for Statehood, and all the complaints that have come from Porto Rico—or perhaps more often made here in behalf of Porto Rico—because that island has not been erected into a Territory as an integral part of the Union, it is interesting to note some remarks just made in Washington by Governor Carter of Hawaii. Mr. Carter lays great stress on the exceptional situation and special needs of Hawaii which are not met by the treatment which Congress is able to give it as an ordinary Territory. He says: "The transfer of our customs receipts to the Washington government has so crippled our revenues that we have had to reduce expenses fully one-third."

Will the sentimentalists who lament the wrong done by special tariff systems for outlying islands held not to come within the uniform tax rule of the Constitution please note that complaint. Hawaii is enjoying the fruits of the constitutional tariff. It is not, like Porto Rico, subjected by our tyrants of protection to a different revenue law, from that which they enact for themselves. Yet it suffers from that beneficent equality which has been so loudly demanded in the name of human freedom and the sacred codfish. So would Porto Rico suffer if the prayer of some of its proffered friends were granted and its status as a separate estate were changed. As an integral part of the United States, Porto Rico would be compelled to give not only the customs duties but the internal revenue imposts over to the United States Treasury, and depend for its local needs on direct taxes and such charity as it could beg from Congress on the plea of public improvements of use to the federal government. Now Porto Rico has the benefit of the revenues raised in the island, and, moreover, is able to adjust them to the financial circumstances of its inhabitants. It is not compelled to tax the peasant's cigar at

four or five times its selling price there. The taxes are adjusted to local wages and prices as they could not be if the island was brought under the Constitution. How the constitutional taxes in Hawaii harmonize with local prices we are not informed, but apparently the authorities at Honolulu would be glad to exchange some of the privileges of uniformity for a chance to keep the customs receipts in their own Treasury.

The incident emphasizes the truth which we have often pointed out—that the situation of these outlying islands is so peculiar as to forbid all thought of ever erecting them into States. They have their special needs which require federal legislation impossible with reference to States. They want all their revenues at home, and are not prepared to bear a share of the nation's financial burdens. They are of such importance, naval and military, that no division of authority in them should be permitted, but the complete control should remain in the federal government. They are so apart from the continent that they could not wisely take a hand in governing us. Their representatives, like those of Martinique in the French Chamber, would do little to secure really wise legislation for their own islands, but would be a contingent to vote on continental affairs as mercenaries, not necessarily corruptly moved, but controlled by other reasons than convictions founded on knowledge of and interest in the matter at issue.

The Deutschland's Price.

BERLIN, June 5.—Concerning the Hamburg-America liner Deutschland negotiations have taken place indeed with a Russian shipping company. But the Hamburg-America line intentionally demanded such a high price (twenty million marks) that the sale could not be effected. The Deutschland is now at New York and filled up with passengers for Bremerhaven. On June 23 she will return with passengers to New York and remain altogether in the German-American service.

JAPAN NOT TO BE HAVEN FOR HAWAIIAN FUGITIVES

Negotiations are under way at the State Department, Washington, for the establishment of an extradition treaty between the United States and Japan, as the direct outcome of suggestions made by Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson to Secretary Hay.

The Acting Governor received a letter yesterday from Governor Carter in which it was stated that he had had a conference with the Secretary of State and had been informed that the matter was under way.

After Adachi and a young Hawaiian cleared out from Hawaii for Japan, the local officials called the attention of the parent government at Washington to the wisdom of having an extradition treaty between the two countries. Men could commit crimes here and easily slip away for Japan where they would be safe from arrest.

Governor Carter also discussed the British claims (revolution of '95), and passport matters with the Secretary of State.

In a conversation with Secretary of War Taft, concerning military matters in Hawaii, Governor Carter states that Taft promised to do what he could to return the Armory lot to the Territorial government.

Hongkong, two weeks to May 21—Small-pox cases 2, deaths 2; Plague cases 67, deaths 62. Amoy—numerous cases. Shanghai, two weeks to May 28—Small-pox cases 18, deaths 6. Kobe, two weeks to June 3—Clean. Yokohama, two weeks to June 5—Clean.

NEW ASYLUM PLANS.

Mr. Beardslee of Beardslee & Gill, architects, spent some time with the Board explaining the detailed plans of the new Insane Asylum buildings, in which many new features were revealed.

Two buildings are to be erected this year, in addition to the executive cottage at present nearing completion. Both will be of two stories, constructed of concrete. The main building is to be erected behind the present one, and the women's building behind the corresponding old structure. When they are finished, the old buildings will be torn down. As soon as the executive cottage is completed Dr. Sloggett will move into it, and his present quarters be used as a ward during construction of the larger buildings. Next year it is proposed to erect the third ward. The two buildings now planned will have accommodation for 250 inmates and when the third ward is built the asylum will have a capacity of 300 persons.

Mr. Beardslee explained to the Board the details of fireproof construction adopted. Concrete walls are to enclose each room. Doors will have special padlocks with escutcheons only on one side, all the doors to be opened by an identical key. There will be no fumbling with a bunch of keys to get the right one for a particular door in case of emergency. Every window is to be furnished with a Scandinavian padlock; one key again fitting all window locks. Mr. Smith asked if there was any arrangement for opening all of the doors at once.

Mr. Beardslee said no. Experience had proved that to be a foolish plan, as the inmates in case of peril would not voluntarily leave their rooms.

SANITARY WORK.

The president gave the following statement of the work of the Honolulu sanitary inspectors for May:

Number of inspections, 7,096; Sanitary work ordered, items, 1,319; Sanitary work completed, items, 1,227; Special duty days, 38.

MARKETS OVERDONE.

No special action was taken on the following statement by the president:

"The new fish market is about to be opened and, in conference with the managers, the arrangement for inspectors will be mutually satisfactory. The markets will furnish the Board the funds required for inspectors, so they will be paid directly by the Board. The Government fish inspector will exercise supervision."

"The Government fish market will be nearly deserted. It is no advantage, but a positive loss to a community, to have lines of business overdone, hence I have stated the Board, as responsible for the quality and healthfulness of food, will discourage further public market schemes at present."

DR. COOPER'S MISSION.

"Private advices from Dr. C. B. Cooper indicate his mission has been successful in arousing interest in the problems that concern us at the Leper Settlement," the president said in his statement and continued thus:

"The conference at Washington was greatly interested in the subject, particularly Surgeon-General Wyman as the head of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who will undoubtedly urge this matter to the serious attention of Congress."

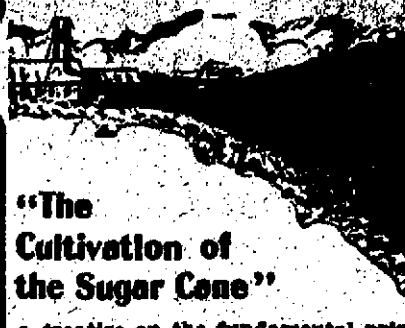
"The annual meeting of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City, attended by over 3500 physicians from every part of the United States, afforded an opportunity to form public opinion."

"The official and executive body of the Association, termed the House of Delegates, took practical interest in the matter and, under the leadership of Prof. Schoenberg of Philadelphia, a motion was passed that the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association petition the United States Congress to the effect: 'That a properly equipped experimental station, with hospitals, laboratories and other necessary equipments be established at the Leper Settlement on Molokai.'

"Apparently we are proceeding in the right direction when we secure the influence of the great Medical Association of the United States. Incidentally Dr. Cooper was elected a member of the House of Delegates."

KAUAI AND COUNTY SYSTEM

An open letter appears elsewhere in this issue in favor of County Government. We have always believed in local government as an essential right of every honest and self-respecting community, but it seems to us for Kauai to insist upon county government for ourselves at the price of forcing it upon Maui and Hawaii, and Honolulu for that matter, is utterly selfish and without public spirit. We all hoped that the talk that grafters, boodlers and incompetents would absolutely control elections in Hawaii and Maui, and perhaps in Honolulu, would prove groundless. We can hope so no longer! They swept everything before them on those two islands, and when they got in power for two short weeks, they turned themselves loose upon the public treasury as though they were an invading army rampant for plunder in a captive city. Does Kauai want County Government at the price of turning our sister islands over to the grafters?—The Garden Island.



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North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.
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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.
Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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This Train is really a
First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

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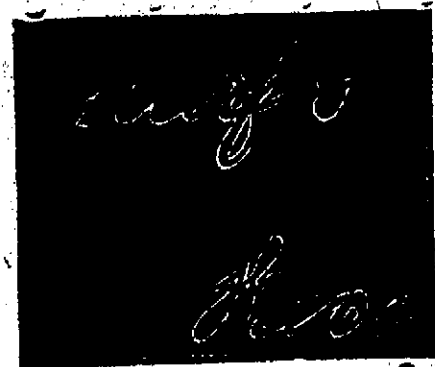
THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE



ARRIVED.

Tuesday, June 28.
S. S. Coptic, Armstrong, from San Francisco, at 12 noon.
Ger. bark Charlotte, Gruhe, 125 days from Bremen, at 8 a. m.
Am. bark Olympic, Evans, 12 days from San Francisco, at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maiala, Kona and Kau ports at 4:45 a. m., with 4128 bags sugar, 32 head cattle, 90 bags taro, 133 bds. hides, 37 pigs, 11 crates chickens, 28 kegs butter, 9 bags coffee, 51 bunches bananas, 17 crates fruits, 20 bags ginger, 13 boxes and bbls pears, 24 bales awa, 28 packages hats and 200 packages sundries.
U. S. gunboat Wheeling, Fox, from Pago Pago, at 8:30 a. m.
S. S. Aorangi, from Sydney, Brisbane and Suva, arrived off port at 9 p. m.

Wednesday, June 29.
Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Maui and Molokai ports, at 1 a. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 5:05 a. m., with 55 bags bran, 240 bags rice, 16 bundles skins, 164 bales wool, 3 bulls, 2 horses and 116 pkgs. sundries.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, from Kilauea, Anahola and Koloa, at 3:15 a. m., with 1 box fish, 4 boxes merchandise and 3 trunks.
Stmr. Maui, F. Bennett, from Kawaihae, at 6 a. m., with 11,640 bags sugar and 75 head cattle.
S. S. Argyle, Gilbey, with oil, from San Francisco, at 7 p. m.

Thursday, June 30.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koolau ports, at 10:30 a. m.
Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Kailua, Napooho, Punaluu, Honouaue, Honokaa and Kukuiahae, at 5:10 a. m., with 2068 bags sugar, 9 koe logs, 4 cords firewood, and 5 pkgs. sugar.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, June 28.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports at noon.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Lahaina, Kaunapali, Honolulu, Makana, Kihel, Maiala, Honokaa and Kukuiahae at 5 p. m.
Schr. Ka Mol, for Honolulu and Kihel at 3 p. m.
Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports at 1 p. m.
Schr. Lavinia, Welsbarth, for Laysan island may sail today.

Wednesday, June 29.
S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, for Victoria and Vancouver.
S. S. Coptic, Armstrong, for the Orient, at noon.
Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, for Maui and Molokai ports and Kawaihae, at 5 p. m.

Thursday, June 30.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
Am. schr. Rosamond, Farnald, for San Francisco, at 10:30 a. m.
Schr. Lavinia, Welsbarth, for Laysan island and French Frigate Shoals, at 11 a. m.

MAKAWELL.

Departing, June 29—Am. bk. Edward May, Hanson, for San Francisco.
HILO.

Departing, June 28—Am. bk. St. Katherine, Saunders, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
From Kau, Kona, and Maui ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, June 28.—From Kau: Miss Grace Fogg, Miss McSwain, Miss P. Anderson, Chas. Sheppard and wife, Mr. von Tempert, Lee Seck, Lee Gum Chong, C. J. Fisher, T. E. Robinson, Miss N. B. Enoch, Miss Caroline Pierce, Miss Abbie Kekaula, Miss de Carmo, Miss de Lima. From Kona: W. Wolters, H. E. Highton, Hon. W. S. Edging, J. A. Maguire and child, Miss J. B. Massey, M. F. Scott, E. A. C. Long, F. Bucholtz, Miss F. Rathburn, Mrs. W. McWayne, J. D. Paris and son, D. Kaupilo, Miss Kaupilo, From Maui: Hon. S. Kellinot, Miss M. Mori, C. W. Baldwin, D. B. Murook and 52 deck.

Per stmr. Maui, June 28, from Kawaihae.—J. E. Higgins.
Per stmr. Mikahala, June 28, from Kauai ports—Paul Isenberg, Mrs. W. Peterson, Miss J. Johnson, E. K. Bull, G. Hageman, Miss M. Moesman, Miss Mahlum, J. H. Coney, Yee Shong, Miss C. Rose, R. M. McCauley, George Allen, R. Fukumoto, D. Rowen, F. L. Hosmer, R. S. Hosmer, Father Adalbert and 55 deck.

From Maui and Molokai ports, per stmr. Likelike, June 29—Puna Kahuli, C. E. King, Miss Lucy Fontaine, Mrs. Fountain, Miss Fanny Trask.

Departed.
Per stmr. W. G. Hall, June 28, for Kauai ports—Charles W. Girvin, Miss Emma Dienert, M. Roenbleit, C. A. Rice, George Munden, Mrs. T. Sorenson, Miss E. M. Damon, Father Sylvester, Miss J. M. Damon, Miss Freda Dienert, J. McLaughlin.

Per stmr. Kaula, June 28, for Hanalei ports—Misses Jordan, Mr. Horner.
Per stmr. Likelike, June 27, for Lahaina—G. Conradt, Miss M. Bortfeld, Mrs. Bortfeld.

Per stmr. Claudine, June 28, for Maui ports—Captain Soule and wife, A. C. Alexander and son, Miss E. Kamana, Miss R. Rumeel, Mr. Enos, J. M. Vivas, Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. D. H. Davis, W. O. Smith and wife, John McElroy, John Abreau, George E. Miner and wife Mrs. Fisher, Miss Fisher, W. H. Smith and wife, Manuel Peltiera, Joe Peltiera, J. K. Kaima, Master J. Goldstein, J. William Hopewell, Miss M. von Seggern, Master W. von Seggern, Miss H. Stender, Miss A. Wittrock, Joe Borba, C. B. Wilk, F. C. Bet-

ters, Miss M. T. Betters, Austin, Miss Riedel, Andrew Poepee, J. C. Cheong, J. H. Nye.

Per stmr. Kinau, June 28, for Hilo and way ports—F. S. Knight and wife, Mrs. M. K. Cook and child, Miss C. Bishaw, Miss M. V. Kinimaka, R. C. Kennedy and wife, Paul Jarrett, John Watt, Henry Husman, W. N. Purdy, C. Akina, A. Akina, J. Reinhardt, W. C. Borden, E. Vieira, Master E. Boyle, Solomon Lalakea, John Vieira, Ben Brown, W. Nallima, Tony Poy, Henry Aki, Alexander Young, Rev. L. D. Kellipio, Miss Mary Vrsdenberg, Miss A. Silva, Miss Annie Hill, Mrs. Osgood, Miss Rowland, Miss Mills, Miss A. H. Parke, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, A. Kay, James Gibb, L. Severance, W. F. Jarrett, F. S. Lyman, Archie L. Gage, Arthur Stillman Charles Stillman, Antonio Souza, Arthur P. Watson, Miss Mary de Harme, Miss Louise de Harme, W. Martins, George Reinhardt, Miss Nallima, Mrs. Helen Kalua, Mrs. J. Conradt, Miss Dowsett, Miss R. Bohnenberg, Miss E. Bohnenberg, Miss H. Saffrey, Mrs. William Lewis, Miss Juanita Beckley.

St. David Was in Danger.
The American ship St. David, which arrived at San Francisco on June 19 from Newcastle, had some trouble on arrival at the former port. The Chronicle says of the occurrence: "For nearly five hours Saturday night the safety of the American ship St. David hung in the balance at the entrance to the Golden Gate, and only coolness on the part of Captain Grant prevented probable disaster. At the end of a long trip of eighty-nine days from Newcastle, Australia, with a cargo of 2180 tons of coal, the St. David was sailing toward the harbor, when the vessel was caught in the grip of the strong tide and carried to a point within 500 feet of Mile rock. This was at 11:30 o'clock Saturday night. When he saw his predicament, Captain Grant let slip an anchor, which, fortunately, held. But for the remainder of the night, or until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the St. David swung dangerously close to impending destruction on the rock. At that hour, the wind being favorable, the ship was put under sail and bore away from the menace and into the harbor. The St. David left the Australian coal port on March 22d and had strong northwest gales for thirty-six hours off Lord Howe island. Nothing was seen of the distressed bark Hollawood, which left Newcastle three weeks before the St. David, and which was last reported off this coast. The St. David spoke the big American ship Astral on May 5th, in latitude 4 deg. 10 min. south, longitude 154 deg. west, bound from Honolulu for New York."

Captain Smith Coming Here.
The Chronicle says: "Captain W. Smith, late of the bark Mauna Ala, of which he was part owner, has returned from Mexico and is to sail on the steamer Alameda on Saturday for Honolulu. Since the loss of the Mauna Ala off the entrance to Topolobampo on July 27, 1903, Captain Smith has been in Mexico looking after the settlement of claims arising from the wreck. The Mauna Ala, laden with lumber, was driven ashore into quicksand which drew her slowly but surely beneath the surface."

A. W. Taylor, who was a resident of Korean plantation laborers, is a passenger on the Coptic en route to Kobe. His health is not in the best condition yet, otherwise he would have returned to Hawaii. He will remain indefinitely in Japan.

U. S. Marshal Hendry has received from H. T. Yuasa, chief of the harbor police of Yokohama, whose friendship he gained while pursuing Adachi, the first and second numbers of a magazine entitled: "The Russo-Japanese War, finely illustrated: Kinkodo Co. Tokyo." It records the progress of the war as it goes.

It is advised by the Attorney General that the Government is not obliged to defend titles of land conveyed by it. The question arose in the case of one who made an exchange with the Government for street widening purposes and on the land conveyed to him encountered a Chinese in possession and claiming title of the property.

Kalopapela, charged with stealing a hat from the Governor's office, had his case nolle prossed in the Police Court yesterday morning.

ANYONE who has ever given Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy a trial will tell you it is unequalled for all stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BORN.
HJORTH—At Hanalei, Kauai, Sunday, June 24, 1904, to the wife of L. H. Jorth, a son.

JAPANESE LOSSES
DURING THE RAID

TOKIO, June 19.—The remarkable raid of the Russian Vladivostok squadron. Evidently is over. The squadron disappeared yesterday off Cape Henashi, steering to the north, and it has not been reported since. It is assumed to be returning to Vladivostok. Whether or not a portion of Vice-Admiral Kamimura's squadron is awaiting the Russians off Vladivostok is a carefully guarded secret. Assuming that Vice-Admiral Kamimura dispatched some of his vessels to Vladivostok when he learned that the Russian squadron was off Iki island, these ships would have ample time to arrive there ahead of the Russians, and will be ready to give battle. The weather has been foggy, and thus condition has been against the Japanese.

It is reported that the raiding Russians captured a British steamer laden with coal, bound south from the island of Yezo, and sent her to Vladivostok with a prize crew, but the report is not confirmed by the Japanese Navy Department.

THREE WERE OVERHAULED.

The transports Sado, Hitachi and Idzumi were the only ones overhauled by the Russians. Japan had thirteen transports in and near the strait of Korea the morning the Sado and the Hitachi were caught, and she was fortunate that only the three ships mentioned were overtaken by the enemy.

It is impossible to obtain complete facts concerning the sinking of the Hitachi. She evidently failed to stop when signaled to do so by the Russian vessels. The claim is made that Captain Campbell, the English master of the Hitachi, refused to stop and planned to ram the Russian, but this is denied. It is said that the Japanese officers on board the Hitachi declined to surrender and required Captain Campbell to keep his ship going. The assertion that the Russians fired upon the lifeboats in which men were escaping from the Japanese transport has not been fully substantiated.

KAMIMURA CRITICIZED.

The raid of the Vladivostok squadron has brought an unwarranted amount of criticism upon Vice-Admiral Kamimura from the Japanese, and his failure to catch the Russians, in the fog off Gensan, Corea, when the Japanese transport Kinshui was sunk on April 28th, with a loss of about 200 men, has been recalled. Some officials even declare that if Vice-Admiral Kamimura fails to catch the Russian vessels before they reach Vladivostok he should either resign from the navy or commit suicide. The popular demand for his replacement is growing, but the public is without information as to the nature of his orders or the plans of the naval campaign, and feels to make allowance for the limitations of conditions.

Vice-Admiral Kamimura's squadron was lying off Tsu island when the raiding Russians reached Okino island. He immediately started in pursuit of the enemy, but rain obscured the sea, and an electrical storm interfered with his system of wireless telegraphy. Vice-Admiral Kamimura is a splendid officer and the only possible indictment against him is one of lack of good luck. The Japanese generally magnify the importance of this Russian raid, which has no material effect upon the war. It was a desperate venture, and it is believed here to have succeeded only through blind luck.

It is reported that Rev. G. L. Pearson will not return here another year. He is said to desire a change to the mainland. Mr. Pearson is one of the most useful and acceptable ministers in town and his going will be regretted by the Christian public generally.

EMERGENCY RATION

A man has lived forty days without other food than his own fat.

Fat is man's emergency ration. The fat is stored in convenient hollows all over the body against the day of necessity.

Consumption makes heavy demand on the storage of fat. Nature uses fat to fight the disease. The crying need of the consumptive is fat.

Scott's Emulsion contains the best fat to be had, next to human fat itself. Scott's Emulsion is a natural substitute for human fat. It prevents waste. It furnishes the consumptive with nature's own weapon for fighting the disease.

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SAILING SHIPS SUNK.

The Yawata and the Ansel, two sailing ships, were sunk by the Russians on Thursday between Ko island and Okushiri island, off the west coast of Yezo and north of the Tugara strait. Thirty-seven survivors reached Esashi on Thursday afternoon. This makes a total of five Japanese ships sunk or destroyed by the Russian raiders.

NAGASAKI, June 19.—Three boatloads of survivors of the Japanese transport Idzumi, which was sunk by the raiding Russian squadron off Oshima on the morning of June 15th, have arrived at Hakata. Twenty-two other survivors have landed at Matsuri.

The survivors declare that the Idzumi was surrounded at 8 o'clock the morning of the 15th by Russian ships, and that the people on board of her were transferred to the Russian armored cruiser Gromobol, after which the transport was shelled and sunk. The persons removed from the Japanese ship, numbering 108 all told, were confined below on board the Gromobol. During the afternoon of the next day, while off Okino island, twenty-two non-combatants were transhipped to the Japanese vessel Unko. The Gromobol then proceeded to the north.

The Japanese steamer Maiko was fired upon by the Russians on June 15th, but she escaped to Tsu island.

BRITISH STEAMER SEIZED.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 19.—Emperor Nicholas has received the following dispatch, dated June 18th, from Vice-Admiral Skrydloff:

"On June 15th our cruiser division encountered in the Strait of Corea a Japanese transport steaming from the south in the direction of the Japanese coast, which was visible on the horizon. The vessel proved to be the Idzumi with troops on board."

"On the expiration of the time given those on board to lower boats and leave the ship, permission to do which was taken advantage of by part of the crew, the transport was sunk by our guns. Shortly afterward two more transports were sighted to the southeast. They proved to be the Hitachi and the Sado, the former with troops and the latter carrying coolies, horses and a railway plant. The transports refused to surrender, and at the end of the period granted those on board to take to the boats the two vessels were sunk by torpedo and shells."

"The losses of the three transports, the tonnage of which aggregating about 15,000 tons consisted of a portion of the troops and crews, a large quantity of war material and the railway plant."

"On June 16th our squadron met the British steamer Allanton, which was proceeding south with a cargo of coal from the port of Moururun, island of Hokkaido (the administrative name of the Japanese island of Yezo)."

"The lack of clearness in her papers and the irregularity of her log excited suspicion concerning the neutrality of her cargo. The steamer therefore was sent to Vladivostok in charge of a detachment of soldiers commanded by Lieutenant Pitroff. She has arrived at Vladivostok, where a prize court will consider her case."

The British steamer Allanton, Captain Clark, sailed from Penarth, Wales, February 20th, for Sasebo, Japan, and arrived there May 21st.

of May, 1901, made by Manoel de Souza and Elena de Souza, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to Cecil Brown, Trustee, which said mortgage is of record in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu aforesaid in Liber 221 on pages 407, 408 and 409, the said Cecil Brown, Trustee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit, the non-payment of the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street, in Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage is all that certain lot, tract, piece or parcel of land situate at Kewalo, Honolulu, Oahu aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows:

Being Lot number Twenty-six (26) in Block Six (6) as shown and designated on the "Map of Lots at Kewalo, Honolulu, as platted for Chas. S. Desky," and filed in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances on the 20th day of January, 1897, in Liber 162, on pages 223 to 227, and further described as being a portion of the land described in Royal Patent No. 5716, L. C. A. 10605; and the same premises as were conveyed to the said mortgagor by deed dated the 12th day of April, 1897, and of record in Liber 163 on pages 289 and 290.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Dated Honolulu, June 28th, 1904.

CECIL BROWN, TRUSTEE.

For further particulars inquire of Cecil Brown, Trustee, 97 Merchant street, Honolulu.

2603—July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE BY ASSIGNOR OF MORTGAGE.

JOSEPH FERNANDEZ AND WIFE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 7th day

September, A. D. 1899, made by Joseph Fernandez, and Mrs. M. Fernandez, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to William C. Achil, which said mortgage is of record in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu aforesaid in Liber 199 on pages 113 to 116, and which said mortgage was duly assigned to Cecil Brown, Trustee, by the said William C. Achil, mortgagee, by document dated September 15th, A. D. 1899, and of record in Liber 199, on page 116, the said Cecil Brown, Trustee, assignee as aforesaid, intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit, the non-payment of the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street, in Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage is Lot 16 in Pawaia Tract, Honolulu aforesaid, as more fully appears in a Map of said Tract recorded in Liber 178 on pages 304 and 305, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the East corner of this Lot, being the North corner of lot 15, and running as follows:

1. S. 19° 43' W. 144.2 feet along Lot 15;
2. N. 68° 52' W. 75 feet along Lot 13;
3. N. 19° 43' E. 145 feet along Lot 17;
4. S. 68° 32' E. 75 feet along Berea street to the initial point; containing an area of 10,432 square feet, more or less; and being the same premises conveyed to said mortgagor by deed of W. C. Achil, dated September 7th, 1899, and recorded in Liber 198, on pages 393 and 394.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Dated Honolulu, June 28th, 1904.

CECIL BROWN, TRUSTEE.

For further particulars apply to Cecil Brown, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgage, at his office, 97 Merchant street, Honolulu.

2603—July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

JAS. A. ALLEN.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated June 2, 1898, made by and between James A. Allen, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as Mortgagor, to Samuel C. Allen, of said Honolulu, as Mortgagee, and of record in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Book 160 on pages 446-448, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the Executors under the Will of said S. C. Allen, deceased, to Allen & Robinson, Limited, a Hawaiian corporation, by an instrument dated June 2, 1904, and of record in said Registry in Book 259 on pages 146-148, and which said mortgage was further assigned by said Allen & Robinson, Limited, to the Hawaiian Land & Improvement Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, by an instrument, dated June 15, 1904, of record in said Registry in Book 259 on pages 165-166, and pursuant to Chapter XXXIII of the Session Laws of 1874 entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of mortgaged property without Suit and Decree of Sale" and the Act (Chapter IX of the Session Laws of 1890) amending same, said Hawaiian Land & Improvement Company, Limited, as assignee of said mortgage, hereby gives notice that it intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of the principal and interest of the promissory note of said Mortgage referred to in and secured by said mortgage, when due.

Notice is hereby likewise given that all and singular the lands and premises conveyed by and described in said mortgage, and the improvements thereon, hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by the said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid consists of:

All those certain lots, pieces, parcels or tracts of land situate at Pearl City, Ewa, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, being known and designated as Lots numbers fifteen (15), sixteen (16) and seventeen (17) in Block number ten (10) upon a map or diagram of said Pearl City, duly authorized and adopted by the Oahu Railway & Land Company, and recorded in said Registry in Book 121 on pages 243-245, and being the same land conveyed to said Mortgagor by said Oahu Railway & Land Company by deed dated March 25, 1892, and recorded in said Registry in Book 138 on pages 109-111.

Terms: Cash, in United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Dated Honolulu, July 1, 1904.

HAWAIIAN LAND & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Assignee of Mortgage.

2603—July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

AND BRICK MAKING WORKS, MACHINERY, ETC.

IN Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu.

PURSUANT to a decree made by Honorable J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, filed on the 10th day of June, 1904, in a cause entitled A. Lodge, Petitioner, vs. Honolulu Clay Company, Limited, Respondent, Bill for Foreclosure of Mortgage, Equity Division number 1406, the undersigned, as the Commissioner of said Court duly appointed, will offer for sale, to the highest bidder or bidders therefor, subject to confirmation by said Court,

ON SATURDAY, JULY 23rd, 1904.

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, of said day, at the front (maka) entrance to the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Oahu, the following described property, to-wit:

All those certain premises situate in Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu aforesaid, and particularly described as follows: Beginning at the South angle of this tract at the stream, thence running by true bearings:

N. 65° 50' W. 32 feet along L. C. A. 10613;
N. 51° 20' W. 387 feet along L. C. A. 10612;
N. 83° 00' E. 276.8 feet along South side Nuuanu Road;
S. 48° 20' E. 96.5 feet along lot conveyed by Kekauaono to Dawson;
N. 77° 30' E. 140 feet along lot conveyed by Kekauaono to Dawson;
N. 64° 30' E. 20 feet along portion of L. C. A. 1151 to lower side new road;
S. 51° 20' E. 51 feet along side new road;
S. 83° 00' W. 200 feet along remainder of L. C. A. 85;
S. 51° 20' E. 200 feet along remainder of L. C. A. 85 to the stream; thence along West side of stream to initial point; area, 108,100 square feet; being a portion of L. C. A. 85, R. P. 1359 to Thomas Phillips, and a portion of the premises conveyed to the Honolulu Clay Company, Ltd., by deed of H. L. Kerr and others, dated May 23rd, 1900, recorded in the Registry Office in Honolulu in Liber 210, page 8, excepting and reserving a strip of land along Nuuanu street 8 feet in width by 275.8 feet in length, conveyed to the Government for road purposes.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Puunui, said Nuuanu Valley, and particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the North side of Puunui Avenue, at the South corner of this lot N. 62° 00' E. true 150.0 feet from the North corner of Puunui Avenue and Road D, and running by true bearings:

1. N. 38° 00' W. 200 feet along Lot 13;
2. N. 62° 00' E. 150 feet along Road G;
3. S. 38° 00' E. 200 feet along Lot 15;
4. S. 62° 00' W. 150 feet along Puunui Avenue to initial point. Area, 30,000 square feet, and being a part of those premises described in R. P. Grant 3050 to H. A. Widemann, and the same premises conveyed to said Honolulu Clay Company, Ltd., by deed of W. R. Castle, dated May 23rd, 1900, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 225, pages 34 and 35.

Together with all the appurtenances, buildings, improvements, machinery and appliances on the above described real estate, including the following:

One Horizontal Erie Steam Engine, 100 H. P.,
One Fire-box Boiler, 150 H. P., with pump,
One Giant Augur, brick-making machine,
One Wire cut-off machine,
One Disintegrator,
One Crusher and set Rollers,
One 80-foot Conveyor for 18-foot Belt,
Seven brick kilns,
Shafting, belting, iron and wood pulleys, etc. Main building, offices, drying shed, in splendid condition and valuable for use for drying purposes or storage, kiln shed, stable, servants' quarters, lean-to and other buildings, all roofed over with good quality of galvanized iron roofing containing considerable over 1000 sheets now in good condition, one tank of about 10,000 gallons capacity.

And all other machinery and appliances on said premises, the whole of the above described land and property being the entire brick-making works and plant of the Honolulu Clay Co., Ltd.